WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
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PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

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No subscriber permitted to discontinue his pap r aft. the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
We will pay the postage on letters containing Three dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.
☞All Letters on business connected with his office must be addressed [post paid] to PRICE & FULTON.

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

. 4.---NO. 48. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1848. WHOLE NO. 204.

Terms for Advertising.
Per square of 15 lines or less—each ins. allowed
One quare one insertion, $ 50
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do. do. 6 do. do. do. 4 50
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A deduction of 33⅓ pr ct on adv. bills over $30.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 3 or 12 months, cash in advance.

OUR CIRCULATION.

☞We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:
ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 12 HUNDRED copies weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation. We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY occasionally do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.
Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 9 A. M., and close at 10 every night.
SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ A. M. every day.
FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.
FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.
SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ P. M. every day.
TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.
ONSLOW MAIL Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Creek's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Cronly, Walker & Hall
AUCTIONEERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.
REFER TO
C. Dickinson, Esq., Messrs. Hall & Armstrong,
T. Savage, Esq., John A. Taylor, Esq.,
C. Davis, Esq. John Walker, Esq.
October 15th, 1847.

D. CANNON,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 24, 1847—2-tf

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
B. N. Disbrow, Esq., New York.
Robt. G. Rankin, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 29, 1847.

Thos. Allibone & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 8, South Wharves,
PHILADELPHIA.
Advances made on consignments.
Refer to Messrs. DeRosset, Brown & Co., Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 12, 1847. [6-1y]

HOLMES & HAWES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN ALL KINDS OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,
At the stand formerly occupied by Z. Latimer.
February 11, 1848.

NEW YORK
Furniture Warehouse!
FRONT STREET, NEAR MARKET.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the public to his extensive assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, which for beauty or workmanship, he will guarantee to be *superior* to any ever yet brought to the Southern Market, and at the most *reasonable prices*.—Among his stock can always be found:—
Marble and plain top Bureaus,
Egyptian and White Marble top Centre Tables,
Marble top Washstands,
Wardrobes and Sideboards,
Sofas, Divans, and Couches,
French Bedsteads,
High and low post Maple Bedsteads,
Windlass and Trunnel Bedsteads,
Walnut and Mahogany stuffed Rockers,
Walnut and Mahogany Parlor Chairs,
Writing Desks of every description,
Ladies Work Tables, Quartette Tables,
Ladies Sewing Chairs,
Cane and Wood Seat Nursing Chairs,
Mahogany Dining and Tea Tables,
Common Walnut and Cherry Tables,
Night Cabinets and sick Chairs,
Portable Writing Desks,
Ladies Work Boxes,
Cribs, Cradles, and Children's Chairs,
Butlers Trays, and Towel Racks,
Settees, cane and wood seats,
Office Chairs and Cushions,
Large cane back Rockers,
Cane and wood seat Stools of every size,
Maple Chairs of every description,
Common Chairs in any quantity,
Looking Glasses, Cotts, Mattresses, and Pillows, &c. &c. F. CLARK.
Any article of furniture manufactured at short notice.
☞Furniture packed safely for transportation.
May 19, 1848—[28-6mis

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,
First Door in R. W. Brown's New Buildings, on Front Street, a few Doors from Market Street.
THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS
Superfine blue and black Broad Cloths;
Drab D'Ette;
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;
Blue, black and gold mixed ditto;
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans,
Bl'k satin and fancy Vestings;
Marseilles Vesting;
White and plaid Linen Drill;
Brown and Slate Linen Drill;
Fancy, plaid, and striped Cotton Drill;
Cravats and Stocks;
Carpeting, a good supply;
Irish Linen & Lawns;
Bleached and brown Shirting;
10 4 bleach'd Sheeting;
Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
Table & bird eye Diapers;
8-4 brown damask do
8-4 white do do
Damask Table Covers;
30, 32, & 34 inch Scotch Gingham Umbrellas;
Silk & Cotton pocket Hdkfs.
FOR LADIES WEAR.
New style of plaid Silks;
Fullard do
Colored, plaid, & striped Silk;
Plain black do
Bombazine large supply;
French Robes;
do Habbits;
do Collars;
Ginghams, well assort'd;
do Lawns;
Colored Borages;
Black do
Plain and plaid Alpacca;
Silk Warp do
Borage Shawls;
do Scarfs;
Ladies Cravats;
Edgings and Insertings;
Fancy spring and summer prints;
Silk & Cotton Parasols;
Crape Lisse;
Colored Tarleton;
Swiss, Mull and Book Muslin;
Plaid & striped do
Jaconet and Cambric do;
Bonnets, new style;
Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
Wreaths and Flowers;
Muslin Skirts;
Black and colored silk Fringe;
Ladies col'd Kid Gloves,
do do silk do
Black & white English silk Hose;
do raw do
Bl'k, colored, and white Cotton Hose;
Misses' colored do;
Clasps, Beads, and Tassels;
Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices*.
We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.
JOHN KYLE & CO
Wilmington, N. C., March 31, 1848—3-y

LIFE INSURANCE!
NATIONAL LOAN FUND
Life Assurance Society of London.
"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Orphan and the Widow."
[EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.]
Capital £500,000 sterling, or $2,500,000!
Beside a reserved fund (from surplus premiums) of about $185,000
T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George street, Hanover-square. *Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.*
Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.
Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.
This institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to the Life Assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid: also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.
Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.
Persons insured for life, can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premiums, and claim the same privilege for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.
Part of the capital is *permanently* invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise,) or otherwise.
The payments of premiums half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.
No charge for stamp duty.
Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.
Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.
Those assured for whole term of life are allowed to cross to and from Europe in steamships or first class sailing packets *free of extra premium*, except during the WINTER, when $1 on each cover insured will be required for each passage to $400 extra risk.
DIVISION OF PROFITS.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.
UNITED STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS—(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall-street)—*New York*—Jacob Harvey, Esq., *Chairman*; John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq; James Boorman, Esq; George Barclay, Esq; Samuel S. Howland, Esq.; Gorham A. Worth, Esq.; Samuel M Fox, Esq; William Van Hook, Esq; C. Edward Habicht Esq.
J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Acountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.
Medical Examiners. New York—J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker-street; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin-st., S. S. Keene, M. D. 290 Fourth st.
(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st., at 3 o'clock, P. M., *daily*. Fee paid by the Society.)
Standing Counsel—Wm. Van Hook, Esq., 39 Wall-st.
Bankers—The Merchants' Bank.
Solicitor—John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine-st.
An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April, 1840.
Pamphlets, blank forms, tables of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall-st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies. J. LEANDER STARR, Gen. Ag't for the U. States & B. N. A. Colonies.
☞The undersigned will cheerfully give all desired information in regard to the above institution. They will receive and forward applications for Insurance.
DEROSSET, BROWN & CO., Ag'ts.
Wilmington, N. C., 26th Nov., 1847. 11-1y

MARBLE MONUMENTS.
TOMB TABLES,
Head & Foot Stones, &c.
THE subscribers have taken the agency of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.
They have a variety of patterns and styles, with the prices, which may be seen at any time.
KEEN & HUSTON, Contractors & Builders.
Wilmington, N. C. February 11, 1848. [22-1y

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS IN DUPLIN.
I AM now locating two large Stills at Sarecta, and shall have them in operation by 1st to 10th June. Persons making Turpentine in that region, can rely on disposing of it at all times at fair prices. My business there will be conducted by Mr. WM. E. HYDE. W. O. JEFFREYS.
Wilmington, May 5th.—[34tf

NEW GOODS.
NOW OPENING AT THE OLD STAND,
CALICOES, Muslins, (white and colored,) ginghams, cottonades, striped and checked stuff for pants, Kentucky jeans, twedes, brown linen and linen drill, drap de tae, cashmaret, bed tick, bear duck, osnaburgs, apron checks, bleached and brown shirting and sheeting, vestings, diapers and crash, silk and cotton hdkfs., spool, skein, and ball cotton, pins and needles, pocket books, buttons, hooks and eyes, combs, knitting pins, suspenders white, black, mixed, and slate cotton hose and half hose, and gloves.
A large lot of straw carriages and cradles, baskets, buckets, cedar and painted tubs and keelers, cocos dippers, clothe horses and pins, flour pails, wooden boxes, painted, brass, and iron bound water buckets, axe helves, potato mashers, muddlers, towel rollers, rolling pins, boot jacks, wood bowls, washboards, mouse traps, nest's measures, barrel and half barrel covers, knife boxes, spool stands and boxes, matches and match safes, twine reels, bellows, and shaving boxes.
HARDWARE.
Collins', Simmons', and Davis' axes and hatchets, board axes, files, cooper's compasses, adzes, dowelling bitts, augurs, drawing knives, handsaws, rat traps, fire dogs shovels and tongs, trace chains, leading lines, bed cords, whitewash brushes, scrub brushes, sad irons, waffle irons, frying pans, door, trunk, pad, till, and cupboard locks, curry combs, candlesticks cotton and wool cards, shoe brushes and blacking, shoe, butcher, pocket, and case knives, razors and straps snuff boxes, hair brushes, tea and table spoons, hoes and rakes, hinges, cast ploughs, Sutton's wrought ploughs and hoes.
Also, have constantly on hand a choice selection of Family Groceries, Wines, and Liquors, all of which will be sold extremely low for *cash*.
PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.
April 21, 1848

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND MERCANTILE SCHOOL.
THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining counties, that they have opened an English, Classical, Mercantile and Mathematical School, in the town of Goldsborough.
The Senior instructor, Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, is a practical and experienced Teacher, having for the last ten years stood at the head of his profession in Europe, as the many flattering testimonials in his possession will show. William Robinson flatters himself that he is already favorably known in this region, as a teacher who has always been faithful in the discharge of duty, and successful in imparting instruction and would, therefore throw himself upon his old patrons of Wayne Lenoir, and Edgecombe—in which counties he has spent the last nine years—for a share of that patronage which they always so cheerfully bestowed upon him.
Mr. John Robinson will superintend the English, Mercantile, and Mathematical department, and give instruction in the Italian and French languages—also in ins rumental music, if required. Vocal music will constitute a part of the daily exercises of the pupils
Mr. William Robinson will superintend the Classical department.
They have built and fitted up a new School Room, and hope that their effort to establish a School of high literary merit in this rising and flourishing town, will not be in vain. They commence it on individual enterprise and under the most discouraging circumstances, and rely upon the merits of the Institution alone for support.
The School is now in operation, and those who wish to avail themselves of its advantages, are requested to make no delay in entering, that the classes may be properly and advantageously organized.
For further particulars, apply to either of the subscribers. JOHN ROBINSON.
WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Carriages Repaired and Painted.
THE undersigned would inform the public that he has located his shop for *Repairing and Painting* every description of Riding Vehicles, near the corner of Dock and Second streets He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage; and he will always endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.
His charges will be moderate, and the cash will be acceptable, when the work is delivered.
WM. WELLS.
Sept 17, 1847 1-12m

WINDOW GLASS.
50 Boxes, assorted sizes, 8x10, 10x12, 12x15, 14 x 10. Just received and for sale low at the old stand Drug Store.
PAINT BRUSHES.
15 doz of the finest quality, assorted sizes, at lower prices than the common BRUSHES usually offered for sale. Varnish brushes, Blenders, and Grainers.
DAILY EXPECTED.
150 Kegs White Lead, pure extra and No. 1. ALSO, a fresh supply of Drugs, Chemicals, &c. &c.
Orders from Physicians and country merchants promptly attended to.
May 17, 1848—[36] WM. SHAW.

BENT'S BOSTON CRACKERS.
12 cans water and butter. For sale by
j14 HOWARD & PEDEN.

WHISKEY.
25 bbls Monongahela Whiskey. For sale ow by
j14] HOWARD & PEDEN.

FRESH SALMON.
6 dozen hermetrically sealed Salmon. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

SUGAR AND TEA.
1 hhd best quality St Croix Sugar; chests and half chests gun powder Tea. For sale by
j14 HOWARD & PEDEN.

JUST RECEIVED,
Per brig W. L. Jones,
10 bbls and 10 half-bbls Canal Flour; 3 bbls Fulton market beef; 5 do. mess pork; 500 lbs smoked beef, 2 doz smoked tongues; 3 bbls crashed sugar; super pickled salmon; 10 boxes soda biscuit; 2 bbls Scotch snuff 8 doz bottles Mrs. Miller's and Lorrillard's Scotch snuff; tallow, sperm and adamant candles; ardeens, capers and olives; horse raddish, catsup, and mustard; a few cedar churns; all of which will be sold very low for *cash*, by PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

LINSEED OIL.
Just received, and always on hand, a supply of Linseed Oil, Spanish Brown, Venitian Red, Prussian Blue, Chrome Green and Yellow, (dry and in oil,) Window glass, train oil, paint brushes and sash tools from 000 to No. 1, blacklead, lamp black, &c. &c. LIPPIPT & WILLKINGS,
j21 Druggists & Chemists.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED
TO the Jail of Sampson county, on the 7th inst., a mulatto boy, who calls himself James Moore, and says he was bound to Jon W. Wells of Brunswick county. James Moore is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, spare built, and supposed to be seventeen or eighteen years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
A. B. CHESNUTT, *Sheriff*.
July 14, 1848—[44-tf

JUST RECEIVED.
25 bartels Rectified Whiskey. For sale by
j14 HOWARD & PEDEN.

A LECTURE FROM MRS. BROWN.
Ah, why don't you take a Paper, Brown?

Why don't you take a paper, Brown?
I'm sure it is a shame,
That we can't get the news from town,
Before it's old and tame!
There's Deacon Jones across the way,
Who gets one every week,
And he can beat you all, they say,
When called upon to speak!

The reason, sir, is plain, you know,
For when he reads it through,
His words, like milk and honey, flow,
And all he tells is new;
So he is taken by the hand,
For what he can impart;
While you g and old around him stand,
And say the Deacon's smart!

Oh! is it not a shame, I say,
To hug your purse so tight,
When a mere bit of yellow clay
Would set this matter right?
What good is gold, now can you tell,
To any of our kind,
Unless it keeps the body well
And benefits the mind?

Why don't you take a paper, Brown?
I'm sure it is a shame
That we can't get the news from town
Before it's old and tame!
Now let us quit this simple way,
And take a worthy start,
And ere a year our friends will say,
"The Brown's are getting smart!"

An Irishman's Pencillings of America.
Intercepted Despatch to an Irish Editor.

There's so many quizzical notions dancin' Delany's Jig, from mi head into mi pen, that I don't know how to commence this letther at all, at all. This Merika is a square place intirely. Shure enough, for 'tis the land ov Liberty out an' out. The people are all Princes, an' there's a mighty dale of Admirals, Generals, an' Colonels amongst 'em. The d—l a mother's son you meet with that isn't as high an' as grand as a Lord in the Ould Country. Ah, may be 'tisn't Christmas an' Easther wid 'em every day they rise. If you seen the grand purcession I saw the day afther I landed, in this big city, when they wor layin' the firsth stone ov the Washington Monument. Miself thought 'twas on the hill of Tara I was, under the kummand ov King Dan, the Liberathur, (God bi good to his soul in glory, Amin.) If the Ripalurs were Rigimintals, an' had guns on their shoulders, and swords bi their sides, you'd give your oath that the meetin's wor as like as two eggs.
You see the Merikans are as proud ov their Liberathur as ould Ireland evir was of Daniel O'Connell. The day of the Purcession was jusht like a May mornin' afther takin' off his night cap on the top of Knockfierra Mountain. 'Twas the middle of the 'Injian Summer,' as they call the liffher part ov the harvesht.—Well, to be sure, you'd bursht your sides laffin' if you hard 'em talkin' sometimes. They have the dhroliest words you evir kem across, wid manin's of their own, an' the funniest axent undher the sun. I'm bothered thryin' to tache two or three colleenst at the boordin' house where I lodge, the soft misky pronounsiashun which comes on your ear at home like the notes ov a flute; but they only laff at me, an' imitate what the poor unthinkin'd cratirs call mi brogue.
On the mornin' ov the purcession, I was walkin' down the 'Third Avenue'—a long, beautiful sthreet, full ov grand houses like the gintlemin's coorts at home—whin what did I see but a Rigiment ov sogirs dhrawn up in a line, an' a beautiful band playin' 'Garry Owen.'
'Phee—whoo!' sez I, unknownsht to miself—'Hilludhra! is id in ould Ireland I am, at all, at all?'
'That's the time ov day—success to yir elbow, boys, may the little finger never fail yi!'
'Hurra-a!' sez I, widht a schreech, throwin' up mi hat in the wind, 'that's the ticket—ould Ireland forevir! Three cheers for Ripale!'
The last word wasn't out ov mi mouth whin I seen the sogirs, cornels, officers an' all, lookin' and laffin' at me.
'Bad manners to you, Phelim,' sez I to miself, 'the hart makes a born fool ov yir tongue, whin you do be laste thinkin' ov it.'
'I guess,' sez an officer, on a mittleisome charger, comin' ovir an' stretchin' out his fisht to shake hands widht me, 'I guess,' says he, wid a mighti pleasant smile, 'you're late from Ireland.'
'Bi gonnies, you needn't be guessin' at all, at all,' sez I, 'I jusht come ovir, shure enuff, yir honor.'
'Well, Pat,' sez he—Phelim's my name, sur, sez I—'well, Mr Phelim,' sez he, 'how do you like our citizen sogirs?'
'I couldn't mislike 'em, sur,' sez I, 'they're the real cheese.'
'Stand at aize min,' sez he, risin' up quite proud an' straight in his saddle, an' lookin' ever so cute ovir his shoulder to see if I was noticin' him.
Down wint the guns, with one stroke on the ground—an' shl—a—up wint hands across like a sudden rowl ov thunder.
'Party well doue Phelim, eh?' sez he
'Thrue for you is id, sur,' sez I, 'the *Connaught Rangirs* or the *Fairgaballaghs*† couldn't do id betthir—no, nor the d—l a bit—'
The Curnel smiled, an' druv the spurs up to the rowlers in his horse's side, an' such a power ov drillin' an' manuverin' an' puttin' thro' their facins' the sogirs never got before
* * * * * * *
Anothir an' anothir Rigiment kem on the ground—all their bands playin' beautiful thunes—an' Molly Jones to me bud' they wor iligint intirely. There was French an' Garmans, an' Dutch, an' Italian, an' Scotch, an' Merican' guards, an' uniform companies; bud' mi heart openid an' mi eyes spread as big as two lumbers whin the 'Emmet Guards' passed bye, the band playin' the 'white cockade.'§
Poor Emmet! I thought ov' his fate, an' home;—an' a thousand images began to float before me. I found the big tears droppin' down mi cheeks like soft hail stones, an' I turnid away ashamed ov' mi weakness.
Sez I to myself, a grateful counthry would, long before now, have erected a monument to your memory, as they are goin' to do to-day for Washington, if you wor successful. Your epitaph will be written yet when the rein ov' lyin, an' hypocrisee, an' humbug shall have passed away;—when Ireland can boasht ov' true hearted leadhers who will follow the proud example ov' America, an' when a Washington an' a Montgomery are to be found to cheer the people on to victory or death
PHELIM O'LEARY.

"The Irish peasant only experiences the luxury of eating animal food at the season of the above named festivals.
†Little girls.
‡Two crack Irish Regiments in the British service.
§Potatoes.
§When the French landed at Killalla (Ireland) in 1789, they wore a white cockade by which they were known as friends to the insurgents. From this circumstance the above tune had its origin.

Mission to Turkey.—Messrs. Edward M. Dodd and Oliver Crane were last week ordained at Newark, N. J., as missionaries to the Americans and Jews in Turkey.

From the Sumpter (Ala.) Whig.
"THE RULING PASSION."
(A GEORGIA ANECDOTE.)

During the trial of a long and perplexing cause before Judge Dooley, between Peter Pickle, plaintiff, and Michael Pickle, defendant, the members of the bar—particularly those employed and retained in the case—put their heads together and culluded with the Sheriff in making an arrangement for refreshing and enlivening their wearied spirits, with a little brandy tody, in Court, without, of course, the knowledge, or even the suspicion of the Judge; and it was accordingly agreed that the Sheriff should procure the article, and introduce it in a large pitcher, under the guise of water.
The Sheriff set out in pursuance of the agreement, to execute his semi-official engagement. And on his return, just as he entered within the door of the court room, and at the moment when he was about to make a *verbal* declaration of—"served by leaving the chang at the vender's residence, and obtaining custody of the *sina que non*,"—the quick eye of Judge D. fell upon him; and seeing that the officer had a pitcher in his hands, and supposing it contained water, he said:
"Mr. Sheriff, bring that pitcher this way!"
The officer obeyed the order of course, and the members of the bar—particularly the parties to the arrangement—for a moment, apprehended a severe rebuke from the court.—Because, while they all well knew that the Judge had no great dislike to a glass of the ardent, when not upon the bench, they were also aware of the facts, that he never touched a drop of it when engaged in the discharge of his official duties. But their fears soon subsided. For they observed that, on receiving the vessel he put it to his mouth and took a hearty draught, and then, without a word or even a look expressive of disapprobation, handed it back to the frightened officer! It was then passed round among the lawyers, who received it with smiles upon their countenances, and paid their respects to its contents, with zest and good will rarely if ever enjoyed before.
And now the court and the bar applied themselves to the investigation of the tortious and tedious case before them, with renewed energy and marked cheerfulness. And thus they proceeded with the business for several hours, when suddenly, the shrill small voice of Judge D. was heard saying, "Gentlemen, this cause is rapidly getting into a dreadful pickle! It is indeed a sour affair! the court hears nothing but pickle, pickle! Peter Pickle and Michael Pickle! Mr. Sheriff bring me another pitcher of *water* from that same cool spring!"
R. O.

The Commerce of the U. S.—The report of the Register of the Treasury of the commerce and navigation of the U. S. for 1847, made last December, has just been published, making a full year since the closing of the statements to the 30th of June last, before they are communicated to the public. The contents of the report are exceedingly interesting, and though some of these results have been given before, yet their importance warrants a republication. The value of domestic exports, i. e. exports of the growth, produce and manufactures of the U. S, was $150,637,464. Nearly half of this was for agricultural products, about 7 millions being for pork, and 57 millions, in round numbers, for breadstuffs. The value of flour alone was 26 millions, wheat 6 millions, and Indian corn and meal 18 millions; cotton 53 millions. So that breadstuffs and cotton constitute fourfifths of the whole value of exports.
The value of Manufactures exported was less than $10,000,000, of which 4,000,000 was for manufactures of cotton. The export of fish amounted to about 800,000, and of oil, whalebone and candles to upwards of $2,000,000. In value, nearly half of these exports were to England; to France 17,000,000; Ireland, 12,000,000; Br. W. Indies, 4,000,000; Br American Colonies, 6,000,000; Cuba, 6,000,000; Brazil and Chili, 4,000,000; Italy, 1,000,000; Austria, 1,000,000; Hayti, 1,200,000, &c.
The value of foreign exports—i. e. exports from the U. S. of goods, wares and merchandise of the growth and manufactures of foreign countries—was $8,011,158. More than one fourth of these exports were to Br. American Colonies, namely $2,165,876. To Cuba about a million; England, $800,000; Belgium $348.000; Hanse Towns, $266,000; France, $450,000; South America, $730,000; Hayti, $112,000, &c.
Almost all the exports of foreign produce were from New-York and Massachusetts. Including both foreign and domestic, the exports from New-York were nearly $50,000,000; S. Carolina, $10,000,000; Maryland, $9,000.000; Louisiana, $42,000,000; Massachusetts, $11,000,000; Pennsylvania, $8,000,000, &c.
The value of imports for the year is $149,545,638. Of this amount, 41,772,636 was for articles admitted free of duty—including nearly 16,500,000 pounds of tea, and 140,000,000 pounds of coffee, together valued at over $13,000,000; and $24,000,000 of specie.
Of articles paying ad valorem duty the value was $91,000,000, and of articles paying specific duty $13,000,000.

The Army in Peace.—The following are the leading items of the army appropriation bill for the year commencing on the 1st instant:—

Pay of the army,	$1,634,382
Transportation of do.	1,500,000
Subsistence in kind (rations,)	1,221,414
Regular supplies, Q. M. dep't,	600,000
Incidental expenses of do.,	350,000
Commutation of officers' subsistence,	555,351
Do. of officers horses do.,	104,256
Purchase of cavalry horses,	100,000
Arms and arsenals,	624,429
Ordnance and stores,	250,000
Miscellaneous items,	480,310
Total army appropriations,	$7,420,142

Of course this does not include the cost of fortifications, Indian service, &c.

The Model Wife.—She never comes down to breakfast in curl papers. She does not grumble if her husband brings a friend home to dinner, even if there is nothing in the house. She does not remonstrate if her husband puts his feet on the steel fender, or cry if he does not wipe his boots on the door mat. She subscribes to no circulating library, and if she reads a novel, she falls asleep over it. She is proficient in pies, and has a deep knowledge of puddings. She never talks politics; or "wish that she were dead," "a man;" or slam the doors, or shut herself up in her bedroom on the plea of a nervous headache. She is very slow in tears and a stout heretic as to hysterics.

Reverence Extraordinary.—A wag having had a dispute with a man who kept a sausage shop, and owing him a grudge, ran into his shop one day as he was serving his customers, with an immense dead cat, which he quickly deposited on the counter, saying, "this makes nineteen; as you are busy now, we'll settle some other time, and he was off in a twinkling. The customers, aghast, soon followed him, leaving their sausages behind.

From the Hamburg (S. C.) Journal, July 27th.
LIEUT. COL. BRAGG.
Col. Bragg arrived in Augusta on Sunday morning last from New Orleans, and recently from Monterey, and passed the day and night at Maj. Hammond's, an old army friend, in our District. He left the following morning for Washington, where he goes for an extension of his leave of absence. Col. Bragg graduated at West Point in 1837, having thus been in service eleven years, and has had but one month leave during the time. When he departed from Corpus Christi in 1845, his being the first Artillery Company ordered out by Government, he was only a Lieutenant, and he now returns a Lieut. Col. by brevet. This is rapid promotion, but it is richly merited. Probably no officer of his grade has rendered such important, certainly not, such distinguished services. He was one of the master spirits of Fort Brown, during its bombardment from Matamoros, previous to the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca. His company was greatly exposed at Monterey, when, on one occasion, he lost more men in a few minutes, than he did elsewhere during the war. But Buena Vista—perhaps, altogether the greatest battle of America—was the scene of his most brilliant exploits. His battery in conjunction with Sherman's (and this joined late in the crisis) we have little doubt, was mainly instrumental in saving the day; and "a little more grape Captain Bragg," responded by Gen. Taylor, when he asked to be supported by Infantry, as the enemy in overwhelming force were within fifty yards of him, has become historical.—It will associate his name with the glory of Gen Taylor, and will yield an immortality ample enough for any man, but particularly brilliant for one, just in the maturity of youth.—In his various encounters he escaped unhurt, proving as likewise in the instance of Gen. Taylor, that desperate hazards may be incurred, and surpassing renown achieved, without being wounded.
It is a singular fact, that during the entire war, he has been a simple volunteer in field. He was selected by Gen. Gaines to be his Aid, previous to the rupture with Mexico, and the vacancy has been held subject to his acceptance, even to the present time. We regard it as an additional and proud feather in his plume; and the old North State may well boast of his military devotion, and his manly spirit.
The citizens of Mobile presented him a sword on the 4th July. The citizens of Warrenton, N. C., his birth place, we learn, will present him one also, on his arrival there.—The Legislature of his State will no doubt render a similar tribute to his gallantry. Thus may all the *real* horrors of the war, receive their merited reward!

SOMETHING FOR FARMERS—*A New Patent Churn*.—The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer notices a new invention from Illinois, called the "Atmosphere Churn," which is thus described:
The Churn consists of a square box, about fifteen inches, square, having an upright shaft or dash of about an inch diameter in the centre. This shaft is a hollow metallic cylinder, through which the atmosphere is conducted near the bottom of the cream. A hollow metallic cross piece is attached to the lower end, much flattened, to admit of rapid motion through the cream. The upper end of the shaft is attached to a cog-wheel, and a person turns it by a crank, as he would a house coffee-mill, and with as much ease. The shaft whirls rapidly, the cream is driven from it and from the cross-piece at the bottom by the centrifugal force, the atmosphere air follows through the cream. The churn being square also, serves to break the cream more rapidly than if it were round.
They first put in six quarts of *milk*—fresh new milk—and gentlemen held their watches to note the time. In seven minutes butter began to appear, and in ten minutes the churning was stopped and about a quarter of a pound of butter taken out. The milk that was left seemed even richer and more delicious than before the churning. The churn was now emptied and four quarts of not very thick *cream* put into it. This was churned *five* minutes by the watch, and the churn was opened and two pounds and a quarter of excellent butter taken out, leaving as before a rich and excellent milk in the churn. The cream used, as well as the milk, was fresh and sweet—had they been older or a little sour the butter would have been extracted from them in less time. The whole affair, patent and all, costs, I believe, from $3 to $4—A person who possesses a cow and the atmospheric churn may certainly, so far as *fresh butter* is concerned, be the most independent man alive. He need not set his churn agoing so early as he does his coffee-mill in the morning. It will be time enough if he begin to churn when the cook begins to put the buckwheats on the griddle.

Curious Anecdote of a Dog—The following anecdote was told us by an eye witness of the incidents, which occurred a few days ago in St. Albans, Vt., in the presence of several respectable citizens of that village, who are ready to vouch for their literal truth. A gentleman, going from his house to his office, was passing up the principal street of the village, in company with his dog, an animal of unusual size, when the dog, observing an affray in the street between two other dogs of very unequal size, walked up to the combatants, and taking the part of the lesser, (a stranger in the village, by the by,) immediately drove the assailant from the ground. The gentleman passed on with his dog, and having arrived at the door of his office, a distance of some thirty or forty rods from the affray, stood talking with several persons present, when the following scene occurred: The little dog came running up from the direction of the recent squabble, having a piece of meat in his mouth, which he laid down on the sidewalk directly before the nose of the big dog, his ally and deliverer.—"Blucher" picked up the meat and ate it with great deliberation, the bearer of the collation standing by and wagging his tail with manifest delight until the meal was over, when he wheeled about and departed. The spectators having heard the story of the rescue, looked at each other with surprise, and each made his comment in his own way, the substance of most of their speeches being "that it was certainly very remarkable for a dog!" "Remarkable for a dog!" exclaimed the oldest of the bystanders, a rather synical person, and shrewd observer of men—and dogs: "remarkable for a dog! it is an instance of gratitude which would be very remarkable for a *man*.

☞The following statistics are taken from the official rolls of Louisiana for 1847. The whole population is 427,755, divided as follows: whites, 105,391, free colored, 19,842, slaves, 211,483. There are 35,560 qualified voters. The quantity of land is 6,663,336 acres, of which 1,150,512 are c

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, August 11, 1848.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
GEN. LEWIS CASS.
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
MAJ. GEN. WM. O. BUTLER.
OF KENTUCKY.

Presidential Elector.
WILLIAM S. ASHE.

The Democracy of North Carolina to their Brethren throughout the Union, greeting.

Brethren, we of North Carolina have had the first fight with Taylorism, and we appeal to the glorious returns which we present in this paper, and ask you if we have not behaved nobly! We have met the enemy, in what he has hitherto looked upon as his strong hold, and we have made him bite the dust. We have every reason to believe that we will carry the popular vote of the State, and also the Legislature. What a commentary this, upon the availability of Gen. Taylor! We tell you, brethren, that Taylor Whiggery is dead in the old North State! We tell you that the 11 Electoral votes of North Carolina are certain for Cass and Butler in November. Mark this! Our returns from two-thirds of the State will shew that we have reduced the majority from 3153 in '44, when the strongest democrat in the State was our candidate, to about 1000!!! We cannot yet say whether we may elect the gallant Reid, but we do know that we have achieved a glorious victory!—We have reduced the majority in the Legislature thus far, from 14 to a tie, and we have every hope of carrying a majority! We have no time to express ourself fully this week. In our next we shall give the full result. Glory enough for one day.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION RETURNS.—We are happy in being able to present to our readers the Election returns from 53 counties of the State. We have compiled a table in another column, and have compared and revised it up to the last moment most carefully. We think it is correct. By glancing over it, the reader will see, that in the 53 counties heard from, Mr. Reid's net gain on the vote of Hoke in 1844, is 2087. There are 24 counties still to be heard from. Whether in these counties Mr. Reid can gain 1067 votes more, (the amount necessary to his election,) we cannot say. We hope for the best, but fear that he will not. As our readers are anxious to know how the matter stands, we have been particular in giving the vote of '44, (Hoke and Graham,) '46, (Shepard and Graham,) and the respective gains and losses in each of the 53 counties heard from. We merely at present make this simple statement. In our next, we will be able to announce the result, and accompany it with some remarks. WE HAVE DONE WELL. In calculating the losses and gains, we have compared, throughout with the vote in '44, when Graham beat Hoke 3153 votes.

THE VOLUNTEERS—THE DINNER.—The readers of the Journal are aware that the town of Wilmington contemplated giving to the Regiment of N. Carolina Volunteers, a public reception on their return from Mexico. In accordance with this design, the Magistrate of Police, as the official organ, tendered to the whole regiment, on behalf of the citizens of Wilmington, a public dinner, to be given at such time as might be convenient for them, (the members of the Regiment,) to accept the proffered hospitalities. Tuesday was the day fixed upon. The Committee of Arrangements had contemplated the arrival of the whole regiment from Smithville on that morning, at about the hour of 12 o'clock; but on Monday evening, as soon as the troops were paid off, quite a large number of them immediately started up the river, and arrived here the same evening. The remainder, together with the officers of the regiment, arrived next morning, and were saluted with the booming of artillery as they approached our wharf. At about 12 o'clock, the procession was formed in front of the Carolina Hotel, under the superintendence of Capt. Howard, of the Clarendon Horse Guards, Marshal of the day, supported by several assistant Marshals. The procession then marched to the front of Capt. Wade's Boarding House, from the balcony of which Joshua G. Wright, Esq, a member of the Board of Commissioners of the town of Wilmington, as the organ of the town authorities, and on behalf of the citizens of Wilmington, welcomed the regiment to the hospitalities of our town. We had not the pleasure of hearing Mr. Wright's address, but we learn that it was eloquent, appropriate, and to the point—such as might be expected from Joshua G. Wright—As soon as Mr. Wright closed, three loud, long, and enthusiastic cheers were heartily given for the Orator, for Wilmington, for No. Carolina, and for the returned Volunteers.—The procession then marched to the dinner table, which was spread in the new Market House, the only place we had sufficiently large for such a large party. Of the dinner, we have only space to speak briefly. We hope it will not be thought amiss in us, as a Wilmingtonian, to say that we have never seen anywhere, or on any occasion, a more substantial and sumptuous repast served up as a public dinner. And we will here add that our friends, the Volunteers, did ample justice to the luxuries under which the table groaned. Not less than five or six hundred persons, volunteers and citizens, partook of the entertainment. All went off, so far as we could ascertain, in the happiest manner. Wit and champagne circulated quite freely. Quite a number of fine toasts were offered and drank with all the honors, but we have not been able to obtain copies of them, and cannot take upon us to give them from memory. The guests withdrew from the table at an early hour. At four o'clock, two steamboats started up the River for Fayetteville, and an extra train of Cars started up the Road, conveying the citizen soldiers to their homes. May peace and happiness go with them!

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.—Seaton Gales, son of the late Editor of the Raleigh Register, has assumed the Editorial management of that paper. Mr. Gales has the reputation of being a young gentleman of talents and acquirement, and no doubt the Register under his auspices will be well conducted. We bid him welcome into the fraternity, and wish him all sorts of prospects, always barring his politics.

PRESENTATION OF SWORDS—MAJOR STOKES AND LIEUT. SINGELTARY.—On Tuesday morning last, the New Hanover Company of Volunteers, through their organ, Sergeant CHAMP, presented to their commander, the gallant Lt. Singeltary, a Sword, as an evidence of the high estimation in which he is held by them, as an officer and a gentleman. The ceremony of the presentation took place in front of the Carolina Hotel, in presence of the whole of the New Hanover Company, and a large concourse of the citizens of Wilmington. We had not the pleasure of being present, but learn that Sergeant CHAMP acquitted himself handsomely. The reply of Lt. SINGELTARY is said to have been one of the happiest efforts ever listened to. It was chaste, eloquent and feeling.

The following account of the presentation of the Sword to Major Stokes, who is deservedly extremely popular with the whole regiment, was prepared for the *Review* by an eye witness. The Sword presented to Major Stokes, we learn, is to cost $600—quite a handsome compliment.

From the Commercial Review.

Presentation of a Sword to Major Stokes, by the N. C. Regiment—The non-commissioned officers and privates of the North Carolina Regiment, on Sunday afternoon last, presented Major Stokes with a sword, in testimony of their sense of his high civil and military qualities. At the hour previously appointed, the Major was requested to appear in the Garrison. The Regiment was drawn in a line, and on his approach, received with cheers.—Sergeant Champ then, in the names of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the North Carolina Regiment, presented him with the sword, accompanied by a few remarks, expressive of the affection and confidence of the members of the Regiment in their favorite officer, and of the honor which had been conferred upon himself in being the fortunate instrument of conveying their wishes. Major Stokes accepted the sword, with warm thanks for their attention. He alluded eloquently to the moment as one full of interest to both. He had pledged his honor and good name in attending them to Mexico, and after eighteen months of privations and sufferings, which had laid many a gallant spirit low, he was proud to say he had never regretted the step. They had had the misfortune never to have been called upon to meet the enemy, but he was satisfied that if the occasion had been offered them, a good account would have been heard. He alluded feelingly to the death of so many brave soldiers, to the sufferings and hardships of the campaign, and asked leave of the Regiment to assure the people of North Carolina that if the occasion ever again presented itself when their services would be required, every man of them, if not too old or feeble, would rush to the standard of his country. He trusted it would be long before the citizen soldiers would ever again be needed; alluded in complimentary terms to the good feeling and harmony which had ever prevailed between himself and the Regiment, to their good order and discipline, and closed with his best wishes for their happy return to their homes.

At the close of the Major's remarks, hearty cheers were given for Stokes and North Carolina—and the assembly quietly dispersed.

The sword has been gotten up by the rank and file exclusively, and the compliment must be the more grateful to the recipient.

MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD.—The Board of Directors of this Road are going to work in real earnest. At the late meeting in this place (noticed in our last,) they appointed Mr. Timmons, of S. C., Treasurer. For the present, Mr. Timmons will perform the duties of Treasurer, General Agent, and Secretary. We are glad to learn that this is a capital appointment. But the most important matter is, that the Directors have determined to *commence the work*. To that end, we learn that a Corps of Engineers are to be employed immediately to locate the Road, which being accomplished, the work is immediately to commence. We are assured by gentlemen who are well informed on the subject, that the Road once located, the additional amount of stock necessary to enable the Directors to put the whole Road under contract, will be at once subscribed. Go ahead, say we to the Directors.

"THAT HUMBUG"—The reader may have noticed in some of our whig contemporaries, a terrible discovery, made by the National Intelligencer and its correspondent, all about Gen. Shields, and more of that same "horrible annexation." The following from the Union of Saturday, will shew them what a female horse's nest the Intelligencer and its sapient correspondent have found:

"Our readers may have seen a statement copied by the National Intelligencer, from a New Orleans paper, to the effect that our government was in some way directly or indirectly concerned in a movement alleged to be going on in some of the norther States of Mexico, with the view to the establishment of a new republic there, under the name of the republic of the Sierra Madre; and that General Shields was, at the latest dates, in San Luis Potosi, giving direction or aid in the business.

"The whole statement is a sheer fabrication, and utterly destitute both of truth and plausibility. We have just concluded a treaty of peace, amity, and boundary with Mexico, which is now part of the supreme law of the land, and which as such will, in all its provisions, be religiously observed in good faith by our government.

"As to General Shields—who has served his country so gallantly and nobly in the field, but who, in whig eyes, labors under the crime of being a sound and staunch democrat—we are happy to learn that, instead of being, or having been, since the conclusion of the peace with Mexico, at San Luis Potosi, or at any other place in that country, he is now, and has been for weeks, in the State of Illinois, making eloquent speeches in favor of Cass and Butler; and thus in politics at home fighting ably and manfully in the same good cause of his country, which he upheld so well on Mexican battle-fields.

"And so explodes the whole of a very silly whig fabrication, got up on the stump in order to manufacture political capital out of nothing. It is only worthy to take its place among the most barefaced and ridiculous of the "Roorbacks" of 1844. We must really condole with the National Intelligencer in the sudden loss of a theme, out of which it has woven only two or three very indifferent humbug articles. But let it not despair. It has only to task its usual ingenuity to supply it with another mare's nest, equally flimsy, and equally ridiculous."

☞On Friday last, Daniel Drayton, one of the men engaged in the abduction of the large number of slaves from the District of Columbia, was found guilty by the jury empannelled to try him. He was again put upon his trial under another indictment of a similar character.

MEXICO.—We are indeed glad to learn by late arrivals from the capital, that government has been enabled to put down the insurrection headed by Paredes. Bustamente, commanding the government forces, has encountered the troops under Paredes, and completely routed them. Jaurata, the notorious guerrilla leader, it is said, has been taken prisoner and shot.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.—WHO ARE THE FRIENDS OF THE LATTER?—This is the time in which it behooves every man in the South to look closely and well into the course of the two great parties of the country in the legislative halls of the Union. It is emphatically a time that tries men's souls. To those who have given any share of their attention to passing events, it must be apparent, that at no anterior period has the question of slavery assumed so portentuous an aspect as at the present. The Senate of the United States appreciated this, and devoted its whole energies to its settlement. After weeks and days of the most anxious consideration and debate, that distinguished body, at last devised a scheme—the compromise bill—for its settlement. This bill received the support of every democratic Senator at the South—indeed of every Southern Senator, with the exception of four whigs, one of them from N. Carolina—GEORGE E. BADGER. This compromise bill has been killed by SOUTHERN WHIG VOTES We want the people of North Carolina to look at this. It is said that the real reason why Southern whigs voted to kill this bill is, that its passage would be injurious to the prospects of their candidate—Gen. Taylor—for the Presidency. We trust in God, that there is no man, nor set of men, so entirely and recklessly devoid of patriotism as to be guilty of putting the Union in jeopardy for the sake of party. The Charleston Mercury—the leading political paper of South Carolina—and which has, up to this time, refused its support to the Democratic nominees, has the following pointed remarks on this subject, which we arnestly commend to the attention of *all* our readers. "The analysis of the vote in the House," says the Mercury, "on the motion to lay the Compromise bill on the table, presents some facts that are assuredly worthy to be well pondered by the Souther people. In a practical shape, the question of the organization of the new Territories was brought up for the first time by this bill. Of all times, this, then, was the most fortunate for the settlement of it. The country had been little agitated as yet, while the symptoms of a fearful excitement were rapidly and everywhere developing themselves. To leave the question open, was to make it the predominating source of division, swallowing up all ordinary interests, and turning the Presidential election into a furious struggle between the South and the Abolitionists—the former for existenee, and the latter for a triumph over the Constitution and the Union. This condition of things, and this danger, must have been familiar to every member of Congress. We believe too, that it was known that a perfect and determined union of the Southern men could secure the settlement of the question. From the debates of the Senate, and the high tone of all the Southern speakers, we supposed that such a union had been effected, and rejoiced in it, not merely as the assurance that this measure would succeed, but as a signal and most cheering proof that the South had a cause strong enough to bring all her sons to her defence.

"The charm was broken by the vote in the Senate. Four Southern Whig Senators stepped out of the ranks of their brethren, and voted with the Abolitionists against the bill.—We can as little divine the motives that led to this desertion, as we can the feelings with which they entertained in their own hearts while standing side by side with Dix, of New York, and Hale, of New Hampshire, on an issue to try the right of the South to a share in the property of the Union. We will not even undertake to conjecture with what sort of welcome the Abolitionist and the Barnburner received them into their ranks, or whether there was anything of derision in the smile that accompanied their recognition. But it is nearly certain that this desertion of the four Whig Senators defeated the bill. They did not prevent its passing the Senate, but they destroyed the moral power of the Southern union, and made it lawful for whoever pleased to follow their example in the House.—The precedent was not lost. A Georgia Whig made the motion in the House to lay the bill on the table. Eight Southern Whigs voted for this motion, and it was carried by a vote which would have been reversed if they had gone with the South. Every Southern Democrat voted against this motion. Every Northern Whig voted for it.

"The proof that this bill proposed an adjustment of the question, honorable and satisfactory to the South, is ample. We have the testimony of all the Southern Democrats and half the Southern Whigs of the Senate to this. We have a like testimony on the part of the Southern Members of the House. And this is further strengthened by the bitter rage with which it was assailed by all the fanatics of the North, in and out of Congress—all that rabble of political ruffians who live by stirring up war against us. What had a Virginian, a Kentuckian, a Georgian, to do with aiding these miscreants to mature their plots against the Slaveholding States? And, after giving us such proofs of what Southern Whigs can do, with what assurance do they ask the South to vote for a man whose only pledge of fidelity as yet is, that he is a Southern Whig?"

FOREIGN.—We have no time nor space for the details of the Foreign news this week.—The *America* sailed from Liverpool on the 22d ult, and arrived at New York on last Friday afternoon. She brings 7 days later news. The accounts of the growing crop from all parts of the British Isles, is most flattering.—France is going on quietly. Paris is perfectly quiet, and the present government seems to be daily gaining strength. Ireland is now in a most critical state. Her affairs are, it would seem, rapidly drawing to a decisive point.—The clubs are daily increasing, and her leaders are urging the people to prepare for the final struggle in the coming autumn. The Government, on its part, is active. Already some six or eight of the most prominent and influential of the leaders have been arrested. We fear that a fearful crisis is at hand, which, whatever its result may be, will crimson the green fields of that unhappy country with the blood of thousands of her sons. May Heaven prevent such a catastrophe.

England is quiet, and money matters are easy. Affairs on the Continent of Europe are gradually settling down into the old way.—Peace is virtually restored, and in the course of a month, all will again be peace and quiet.

Important from Washington.—The Hudson Bay Company, it is stated in dispatches from Washington to the eastern papers, have made proposals to our government to sell out all their possessions. The proposition was discussed on Friday in secret session of the Senate.—*Baltimore Sun, Monday.*

CASS AND TAYLOR ON THE WILMOT PROVISO.—To those loud-mouthed Taylor men who ask the people of the South to vote for Gen. Taylor on the ground of his being a Southern man, a slaveholder, and therefore *their* friend, and who call upon the same Southern people to vote *against* Gen. Cass, because *he is* the citizen of a free State, and *therefore*, notwithstanding his own clear and explicit declarations to the contrary, not to be trusted on this delicate subject, we would commend the following statement of facts.

In the first place, Gen. Cass voted against the Wilmot Proviso in the Senate of the United States on two occasions, (the only occasions in which he voted on the question at all.) In the second place, Gen. Cass distinctly and unequivocally avows, in his letter to Mr. Nicholson of Tennessee, that, in his opinion, Congress has no right to legislate upon the subject one way or the other—that it would be inexpedient and unjust towards the slaveholding States for Congress to adopt the Wilmot Proviso in legislating for the Territories. In the third place, Gen. Cass is abused and denounced by the "Wilmot Proviso" "free soil" party at the North, because, and on account, of his standing up manfully for the South on this question. In the fourth place, the Wilmot Proviso Whig press of the whole non-slaveholding States are urging their readers to support Gen. Taylor, on the ground that he is pledged not to veto the Wilmot Proviso if elected to the Presidential Chair. They say, on the strength of his "Signal" and "Allison" letters, that Gen. Taylor is by far the safest man for them (the people of the North.) Now we ask the people of the South to look at these facts as we have detailed them above, and we defy their contradiction.

But in addition to these facts, we would beg to call the attention of the intelligent people of North Carolina to the two following facts, which we regard as pregnantly important to the people of the whole South.

A letter is written to Gen. Taylor by B. M. McConkey, of Cincinnati, in which the writer asks Gen. Taylor, in so many words, if he (Gen. T.) would veto an act of Congress prohibiting slavery in the Territories of the United States. Now mark Gen. Taylor's answer to this direct appeal:

BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 15, 1848.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3d inst.

In reply to your inquiries, I have to inform you that I have laid it down as a principle, not to give my opinions upon, or prejudge in any way, the various questions of policy now at issue between the political parties of the country, nor to promise what I would or would not do, were I elected to the Presidency of the United States; and that in the cases presented in your letter, I regret to add, I see no reason for departing from this principle.

With my profound acknowledgments for the friendly sentiments towards me which you have been pleased to express,

I remain, sir, with great respect, your ob't serv't,
Z. TAYLOR.

Mr. B. M. McConkey, Cincinnati.

This is what we call dodging with a vengeance. Why did not Gen. Taylor, if he be the sturdy old gentleman who "shrinks from no responsibility," answer this question plainly, one way or the other? Mark this. Gen. Taylor refuses to say whether he is for or against the Wilmot Proviso, when the subject is directly brought before him, at the same time that he is perfectly willing that the impression, that he is not opposed to the Proviso, created by his "Signal" letter, should continue to work for him at the North! This is what we call independent fair dealing with a vengeance! Now mark the contrast. Gen. Cass says, openly and above-board, that he is opposed to the "Wilmot Proviso," in his Nicholson letter, and within the last few days when asked right up and down "if he would veto the Wilmot Proviso," he comes out like a man and SAYS HE WILL. We clip the following from the Washington Union of Tuesday morning. With the Union we say, Dare Gen. Taylor make such a declaration?

At all events, we are happy to understand by private letters that Gen. Cass firmly stands the ground which he has taken. Being applied to formally by a man or two of the Wilmot stamp, he declared unhesitatingly that he adhered to his Nicholson letter and to the Baltimore platform; and that if elected President, he would veto the Wilmot Proviso. Dare Gen. Taylor make such a declaration!

Now we would like to ask the Taylor men of North Carolina if they have one particle of testimony to offer to their readers that their candidate would veto the Wilmot Proviso, if elected.

☞We publish the following letter from Francis P. Blair, formerly Editor of the Washington Globe, for the purpose of shewing how far the said Francis P. Blair can be led by the nose by Martin Van Buren:—

SILVER SPRINGS, July 27, 1848.

To the Editor of the Evening Post:

Dear Sir—I find from an editorial article in your paper, that a friend has drawn inferences from a letter of mine, which its context will not warrant. I think that the wrong done New York, by the chicane which silenced the voice of the democracy of that State in the Baltimore Convention, takes from the nomination of that Convention all authority save with those individual members of it who were present, and did not then renounce it. It was my intention to have abandoned it, but the circumstances to which you have adverted in your editorial notice prevented. I became *particeps criminis*, by participation in the proceedings to the close, and I cannot now plead my own wrong to exonerate myself. I shall vote the nomination simply upon punctilio; my heart is with Mr. Van Buren and his principles, and I shall not hesitate to say of him and them what I think, notwithstanding my inveiglement in the Baltimore Convention.

Yours, F. P. BLAIR.

At a meeting in this town last evening, of the friends of Col. R. T. Paine, commander of the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers, it was unanimously agreed to present him with a pair of *Silver Pitchers*, as a token of respect for his gallantry and distinguished services in the late war with Mexico.

Commercial Review, yesterday morning.

The Court of Inquiry, we suppose, is happily at an end. The day to which it adjourned, (1st August) is passed, and hearing nothing of it, the conclusion is that the only remaining charges (Gen. Scott's against Gen Worth) are in effect withdrawn, and the Court discharged from their consideration. This the Washington Union sometime since intimated would be the case.

The Monitor Republicano of the 13th July, at the city of Mexico, publishes the protest laid before the Supreme Court, from eleven representatives of Congress, against the constitutionality of the treaty of Guadalupe. On the 10th July the Court delivered its opinion in the presence of all the high functionaries of government, declaring the treaty to be constitutional, and that "the power of making peace, or declaring war, being vested in Congress, its jurisdiction over the subject-matter was exclusive, and the States composing the confederacy had no legal right to assume cognisance thereof." This puts the question at rest.—*Washington Union.*

☞In copying into our columns from a New England paper, the following eloquent article on the great question of the day, we need scarcely say that with some of its sentiments we do not by any means concur. We place it before our readers for the purpose of shewing them that even amongst those who from principle are opposed to the institution of slavery, there are those who have the intelligence and manliness to denounce the mad schemes of the fanatics of the North, who are recklessly endeavoring, by every means in their power, to hasten the breaking up of this glorious confederation of sovereign States.—The *Cabotville Mirror* is published in Massachusetts. We might as well premise another thing before we drop the pen. If the North is under the impression that she can heap contumely and wrong upon the head of the South because the South is weak and she is strong, she is much mistaken. We wish the North would understand that there are many, very many, men in the Southern States who think, yea, who know, that a dissolution of the Union would prove more detrimental to the North than to the South. With these preliminary remarks, we present the article to our readers as we find it in the Boston Post. It will richly repay a perusal:—

We copy the following excellent and eloquently written article from the Cabotville Mirror. There is not an honester advocate of "free soil" in the nation than the Mirror.—*Boston Post.*

MADNESS.—We have read of two bitter foes meeting on a plat of ground, beside a deep precipitous chasm. They engaged hand to hand, and steel to steel, in the strife. One of them at length feeling that his opponent was getting the better of him, grappled in and strove to bear his antagonist to the ground. They struggled, they wrestled, they bent backwards and forwards, and swayed to either side. In the fierceness of the strife, they approached the edge the of cliff. Suddenly, one of them made a mighty effort, and flinging his whole weight and strength towards the brink, bore his foe onward, and in a deadly embrace they both fell crashing, bloody, lifeless, down into the abyss below.

After all the blood and treasure, toil and suffering; after all the prayers and watchings, faith and hope, in which was laid the glorious Union of these United States; after all the glorious results, and rich fruition of this Union; after all the power, the happiness, the wealth, the prosperity, and the harmony which have fallen into the laps of two generations, as the fruit of that blessed "Union," in one general sovereignty of many independent States; after all the triumphs of war and of peace, which have added glory to glory on the bright escutcheon of the nation; after all the hallowed, and holy, and sublime deeds and events of the past, and brighter, greater, holier visions of the future; after all the fond hopes and strong faith of millions of the oppressed and the downtrodden in the old world, who have gazed and watched our rising brightness as the glad star of promise to the world; after all this, and after we have attained a position among the nations of the earth, such as was never reached since the creation, powerful, peaceful, harmonious at home, honored abroad, happy and free—now with insane madness, we must stir up the bitter waters of contention between the north and south. With a suicidal recklessness, we will urge on the crisis.—What though we can hear the silken cord of fraternity cracking, and see thread after thread parting, we will not falter. No! taunt the hot southron with the black plague-spot, which he caught from northern cupidity; curse him for his misfortunes; jeer him for his prejudices; madden him by your power; twit him of his poverty, and then sneeringly dare him to sever the Union.

Oh, it is vastly fine, it is transcendently humane and philanthropic, for us to talk and declaim about slavery; to mount the car of liberty and ride in triumph over one-half of these peaceful, happy States. It is high and noble conduct, after a long series of gross attacks and aggressive movements, which have compelled the south to stand on the defensive, then to hold up our hands in pious horror at the "deep depravity of the south," and affect to wonder how men can be so wicked. How lovely, how divine, how becoming in us, after piling insult and indignity upon the slaveholder, and arousing the fiery spirits of the fervid south almost to frenzy, to raise our hands and eyes to Heaven, and give thanks that we are not as other men are, even as those slaveholders yonder. Oh, yes; and *at* them again. Apply the scourge; talk of humanity, and laugh at your brother. He is a slaveholder, and you are not—he is weak and you are strong—he is a sinner and you are a saint. Hedge him in; surround him with a high wall; chain him to a rock; laugh at his struggles; boast of your own strength and riches, and then *dare* him to attempt to secede from the Union.

Such seems to be the chosen course of some of our superfine patriots and philanthropists at the north, if we may judge by the gusto with which many journals fling all manner of taunts and opprobrious epithets at the "slaveocracy" of the south. It is not a labor of love, but one of bitter hate. Reason is thrown to the winds; kindness and fraternal feeling has given place to a struggle for supremacy. No sympathy is felt for their misfortune; no allowance is made for their position; no consideration for the infirmities of human nature; but with whip and spur they dash on upon their southern brothers. This is all noble, humane, and high-minded, now.

But when they have goaded the south on to the very brink of desperation; when, as the legitimate and inevitable results of their own mad career, they shall hear crashing around them the tumbling fragments of our own once glorious and magnificent temple; when our land shall be full of petty powers, rival States, and jealous principalities; when revolutions, insurrections, and internal wars shall lay waste the land; when vexatious tariffs shall hedge up the commerce of one State with another; when brother meets brother in battle; when our land becomes, like other lands, the scene of misrule, strife and ruin,—then, perhaps, these philanthropic, patriotic human lovers of their kind may begin to think that there was some reason for the earnest and supplicatory cry—*forbear.* It is pleasant and delightful *now* to rail at those who strive for peace—those who will not pluck out an eye for the sake of removing a mote which is in it. You who are so abounding in love to all mankind that you are willing to plunge your country in all the horrors of a civil and servile war, go on—form your northern and your southern parties—threaten, buffy, and taunt each other; call all those who have the courage and the independence to act for the good of the whole, in spite of all outward pressure, "doughfaces;" yield not a hair's bredth—you are the advocates of liberty, the opponents of slavery; you *alone* are right; on with the glorious work—and when, instead of destroying slavery, you shall have destroyed freedom itself—when you shall have overthrown our present government, which contains a power in itself, if carried out in the spirit of its founders, to cure this very evil of slavery—when you find yourselves sitting, like Marius of old, amid the ruins and desolations of your own making; when the mocking shouts of tyrants and the hopeless wailings of the oppressed shall ring in your ears, then you may proudly survey the wreck and say—this, all this, is the work of *my* hands.

But the south dare not secede? Men will dare anything, when driven to desperation. When their passions are aroused, they will dare even death itself, if they can involve their enemy in their own ruin.

We are no prophet, and ours is no raven throat to croak of evil; but, if we are to have our sectional parties, and the north is to be arrayed against the south, and men are to plunge headlong into the strife, this Union will as surely and as speedily be torn asunder, as that night follows the day. Let it come, you say! the south will suffer more than ourselves. Yes, it will be rich consolation, while the north is bleeding at every pore, to know that the south is dead.

Such may be the humanity and philosophy of others, but for ourself, we are frank to say, that we can hope for no political salvation for the slave, black or white, in the old world or in the new; no golden hope of progress in constitutional freedom, and individual rights, except in the preservation of the Union of these States. Preserve the Union, and all is preserved, freedom itself will become universal; but destroy the Union, and all will be destroyed—slavery will be perpetual.

Let charity, which thinketh no evil and is not puffed up, guide our actions and dictate our words, towards each member of this great family—let the same spirit of kindness and forbearance which actuated the founders of the republic, actuate us, and the Union will still be preserved, and Heaven will still bless us.

General Taylor learning his Lesson.—The following extraordinary account appears in the New York Mirror, a paper devoted to Gen. Taylor:

"The undersigned has it from the very best authority, from a medical gentleman closely connected with one of Gen. Taylor's aides-de-camp, that the old Gen'l is constantly engaged in the study of political economy, as suited to the peculiar position of the United States."

We are curious to know what books on political economy have been put into the neophyte's hands—whether they be of the free-trade or the restrictive sort. But it is not the most remarkable specimen of humbuggery that ever was practised on a free people, that, in this most enlightened age which the world ever saw, and in a country which acts so conspicuous a part on the theatre of both continents, when it requires the highest talents to understand and conduct the affairs of this country, a soldier should be taken from the camp, who never held one civil office, who is no politician, and who is about taking his first lesson in political economy? The very proposition is a burlesque. But, according to Gen. Taylor's rule, he will require no knowledge to conduct his administration, as he will have no opinion of his own, but will implicitly follow in the wake of Congress.

Washington Union.

From the Penn Yan (N. Y.) Democrat.

"*Selling Poor White Men.*"—This is the latest Roorback of the whig press, and which their barnburning submissives and allies bring against Gen. Cass. A law, copied verbatim from a Vermont statute, was adopted by the judges of Michigan Territory, and which was signed by the governor, providing that vagrants, lewd, idle, and disorderly persons—common drunkards and night-walkers, pilferers, &c., &c.—might be "delivered over to any constable, to be employed in labor not exceeding three months, by such constable to be hired out for the best wages that can be procured"—the proceeds of which to be applied to the use of the poor.

This is brought up by way of parallel with the Indiana law approved by Gen. Harrison, and which authorized the same thing in substance to be done—for what? to whom?—to vagrants, lewd, idle, disorderly persons, drunkards, night-walkers, thieves? No! but to poor men, and for the crime of debt!!

Honest poor men! are ye not flattered with the parallel which this southern buzzard and his "doughface" echoes at the north make between you and the vagrant, the lewd rioter, the drunkard, the prostitute, and the thief?—Is this "selling poor white men?" Did not Harrison's law expressly provide that it should be done for DEBT, and not for crime?

But oh! ye "free-soil" trumpeters of slander for base purposes in this "nation of New York," did you know that precisely such a law in principle is now existing in the "free soil" of this State? Then examine Titles II and V of chapter 20 of the first part of the Revised Statutes of New York. Title 2d of "Beggars and Vagrants," authorizes such persons to be sent to the poor-house for six months, "there to be kept at hard labor, or be sent to jail;" and Title 5, "of Disorderly Persons," which includes all other persons mentioned in the Michigan law, (except thieves,) authorizes the binding out by the proper authorities of "such disorderly persons as shall be minors, in some lawful calling, as servants, apprentices, marines, or otherwise, *until they shall be of full age*, respectively; or to contract for the service of such disorderly persons as shall be *of full age* with any person as laborers, servants, apprentices, marine, or otherwise, for any term *not exceeding one year*"

What is the difference in principle between this and the Michigan law? Had jails and poor-houses dotted the surface of the Territory as thickly as they do the State of New-York, they probably would have corresponded exactly. And as to stripes, the admirers of Gen. Harrison, and of the laws of the "free soil" New England, ought not to complain; nor the panegyrists of Senator Lester, provided it be done with "deliberation and care."

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2, 1848.

IMPORTANT FROM OREGON.

A party of ten have just arrived from Oregon, in 87 days from St. Joseph's. They bring highly important intelligence respecting the Indian hostilities.

On the 10th of March, the Oregon regiment met a large force of Indians, and after a fierce combat, completely routed them. The enemy's loss was 50 killed, and many wounded; the Americans had 9 killed and 10 wounded. A pursuit was commenced, but abandoned for want of ammunition and provisions. Col. Gilliat, (probably Gilpin) the commander of the regiment, was killed by the accidental discharge of a rifle, after the battle.

The regiment has been successful in defending the territory, but was much in want of supplies and horses. Propositions for peace has been entertained by the Indians, but not definitely settled. The government had made a call for more troops, and was anxiously looking for them from the States.

The Mormon settlement at the Salt Lake was in a highly flourishing condition.

Col. Garland and Major Brant had arrived from Fort Mann. Thirty-two Comanches are ascertained to have been killed in the skirmish with Lieut. Royall's command.

BY TELEGRAPH FOR CH COURIER.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

We received yesterday, from our New Orleans correspondent, a despatch dated 6th inst

The steam ship *Alabama* arrived at New-Orleans on the 5th inst, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 1st. The dates from the Capital are to the 29th ult.

Nothing new had transpired respecting Paredes and the insurgents.

Vera Cruz was surrendered to the Mexican authorities on the 1st inst. and every thing passed off quietly.

General Persifer F. Smith was a passenger in the *Alabama*. He was tendered the hospitalities of the city. The ceremony of reception was to have taken place yesterday.

Charleston Courier.

☞Gen. Wm. O. Butler left Washington yesterday, for his home in Kentucky, by the most direct route. The Washington Union says he did not, until Monday, receive the official letter apprising him of his democratic nomination for the Vice Presidency, so rapid have been his movements since his arrival at New Orleans. The correspondence will perhaps appear in the Washington papers to-day.

Baltimore Sun, Tuesday.

A Long Term of Imprisonment.—The trial of Daniel Drayton is in progress at Washington, for the abduction of 72 slaves in the schr. Pearl, in April last. If found guilty on all the indictments, his imprisonment would extend to eight hundred and forty years, or rather the aggregate of his sentences would reach that amount.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

A Dinner complimentary to the Volunteers of companies A and E of the N. C. regiment, will be given at Tarboro' on the 17th inst., by the citizens of Edgecombe county. The Volunteers are requested to appear in uniform, and the soldiers of the N. C. regiment are invited to be present By order of

Committee of Arrangements.
Tarboro' Press, last Saturday.

☞Judge Converse of Ohio, declared, at an anti-Taylor meeting held in Parkman on the 4th July, that he had it from Gen. Ford's own lips, that he will not vote for Gen. Taylor.—Ford is the whig candidate for Governor of Ohio.—*Washington Union.*

THIRTIETH CONGRESS, 1st SESSION.

SATURDAY, August 5, 1848.

In the *Senate*, Mr. Douglass reported back with amendments, from the committee on territories, House bill to establish the territorial government of Oregon.

The principal amendment is that which contains the Wilmot proviso. The others were not important.

Mr. Benton offered a resolution, which was adopted, to meet hereafter at 10, A. M.

Mr. Hannegan, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill to carry into effect the fifth article of the treaty with Mexico, for the establishment of the boundary line between the two Republics under that treaty, and providing for the appointment of Commissioner, Surveyor, &c., and their salaries.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, in the consideration of which it was engaged the whole of the remainder of the session.

In the *House*, the bill from the Senate granting an increase of pension to Brevet Major Scantland was taken up and passed.

Mr. Stewart moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to introduce a resolution calling for further information from the Department in reference to the pay of Gen. Cass while Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The House, however, refused to suspend the rules, 87 to 65, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

A motion was made, but decided in the negative, to take up the Senate bill compensating R. M. Johnson for the buildings erected for the Choctaw Academy.

Mr Cobb moved a suspension of the rules, with a view to take up the business on the Speaker's table; but the motion was by yeas and nays disagreed to.

The House then, in committee of the whole, renewed the consideration of the army appropriation bill, which, after considerable debate, was reported to the House and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, moved a reconsideration of the vote ordering the bill to a third reading, with a view to the introduction of a provision for the improvement of the Western Rivers.

Mr. Thompson proceeded to express his views in favor of the improvement of Western Rivers and Harbors, and to argue that amendments as irrelative as that which he proposed to offer, had frequently, during the past ten years, been introduced into bills of a similar character.

Mr. McClelland opposed the reconsideration, and was opposed also, however favorable he might be to the improvement of the Western waters, to the introduction of any such amendment into a bill of this description.

Mr. C. J Ingersoll moved to lay Mr. Thompson's motion on the table. Lost, 81 to 84.—Adjourned.

MONDAY, August 7.

The *Senate* to-day had quite a long session, both legislative and executive. The most important matter before that body was the Oregon Territorial bill, reported from the Committee on Territories. This is the bill that was passed in the House some days since with the Wilmot Proviso The Senate was engaged in the discussion of an amendment to the bill, stating that the reason that the Wilmot Proviso was adopted, was that the territory lies north of the Missouri Compromise line. The bill was passed over informally, and the Senate went into executive session at 5 o'clock P. M.

In the *House*, the consideration of the army appropriation bill was resumed, the question being on Mr Thompson's motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The House refused to reconsider, 56 to 117, and the bill was then passed.

Senate bill, granting to the Jackson Monument Association certain cannon, captured by Gen Jackson at New Orleans and Pensacola, for the erection of an equestrian statue on the public grounds, was passed.

On motion of Mr Brown, of Pennsylvania, the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution submitted by him and passed several days since, giving three months' extra pay to the marines and ordnance corps engaged in the Mexican war, were concurred in, and so the resolution stands passed.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, the House then resumed the consideration of the message of the President in reference to the treaty, the boundaries of California and New Mexico, and the establishment of civil government in conquered territory.

Mr. Venable, of N. C., addressed the House for an hour, on the political topics of the day, and in reply to the remarks the other day of his colleague, Mr. Donn

NORTH-CAROLINA ELECTION RETURNS.

GOVERNOR.

Counties.	1844. Hoke.	1846. Gra'm.	Shep'd	Gra'm.	1848. Reid.	Manly	D. G	F.G.	Legislature. Sen. D.	Sen. F.	Com. D.	Com. F.
Anson,	506	1073	332	957	460	1056		32		1		2
Ashe,	499	561	525	707								
Beaufort,	489	887	421	835		m 350	48			1		2
Bertie,	409	507	350	498	376	524		50		1		2
Bladen,	499	271	391	302	516	281	6				1	
Brunswick,	311	335	257	352	194	301		83				1
Buncombe,	496	875	431	951								
Burke,	309	1263	290	1232								
Cabarrus,	477	751	391	687	377	742		91		1		2
Caldwell,	260	544	222	651								
Camden,	94	518	84	514	83	490	17			1		
Carteret,	332	454	336	393	331	372	81			1		1
Caswell,	1088	277	996	260	1081	263	7			1	2	
Chatham,	794	1153	524	1126	781	935	205			1		3
Catawba, (a)	000	000	000	000								
Cherokee,	241	383	238	489								
Chowan,	188	286	182	276	230	293	35			1		1
Cleveland,	720	336	541	423								
Columbus,	342	180	383	195	440	174	104			1		1
Craven,	622	681	591	694	730	742	47			1	1	1
Cumberland,	1070	603	701	722	1023	578		22		1	2	
Currituck,	485	137	528	173								
Davidson,	658	911	610	1004	669	1096		174		1		2
Davie,	354	508	319	500	380	513	21				1	
Duplin,	866	246	917	277	921	226	75			1	2	
Edgecombe,	1410	118	1594	127	1406	104	10			1	2	
Franklin,	710	361	637	383	638	290		1		1	2	
Gates,	381	359	398	353	22						1	
Greene,	199	255	330	331	m 108			162		1		1
Granville,	985	976	899	1065	946	1016		79			1	2
Guilford,	463	1920	369	1867	442	1567	332			1		3
Halifax,	378	569	457	561	507	601	97			1		2
Haywood,	328	370	347	447								
Henderson,	206	565	193	563								
Hertford,	269	308	200	360	173	330		118		1		1
Hyde,	189	401	265	420								
Iredell	379	1527	288	1419								
Johnston,	586	639	675	683	814	720	147			1		2
Jones,	153	195	169	218	181	215	8					1
Lenoir,	356	198	301	292	m254		96				1	
Lincoln,	1773	911	1560	847						1	4	
Macon,	285	371	300	457								
Martin,	523	316	489	355	546	339	53			1	1	
McDowell. (b)	000	000	000	000								
Mecklenburg,	1242	808	1035	680								
Moore,	513	384	352	588	499	494	76			1	1	
Montgomery,	107	586	93	485	86	609		44		1		1
Nash,	796	70	827	95	900	65	109			1	1	
New Hanover.	1101	283	948	257	1015	275		78		1	2	
Northampton,	362	514	408	515		m16	136			1	1	1
Onslow,	553	178	626	210	663	175	113			1	1	
Orange,	1555	1756	1440	1711	1726	1714	213				3	1
Pasquotank,	177	593	224	506	174	416	174			1		1
Perquimans,	217	366	242	447		m 60	89			1		
Person,	622	287	516	392	578	360		101		1	1	
Pitt,	441	697	308	550	571	582	238			1		2
Randolph,	318	1082	213	1233	313	1199		122				
Richmond,	113	678	54	715	68	545	88			1		1
Robeson,	599	559	527	575	623	581	2			1	2	
Rockingham,	981	449	761	387	968	340	96			1	2	
Rowan,	736	809	698	820	696	827		58		1	1	1
Rutherford,	435	1402	231	1269								
Sampson,	727	461	692	504	692	530		104	1		2	
Stanly,	81	541	28	562	20	700						
Stokes,	1165	1105	951	995	1230	1003	167					
Surry,	1023	1032	1045	1103								
Tyrrel,	137	311	182	245		m220		46		1		1
Union, (c)	000	000	000	000								
Wake,	1271	1073	1101	1060	1293	991	109			1	3	
Warren,	716	127	646	161	630	172		131		1	2	
Washington,	136	368	114	351	182	358	56					1
Wayne,	846	217	884	317	1097	264	204			1	2	
Wilkes,	167	1333	128	1350								
Yancey,	615	310	522	440								
	39433	42586	32269	40128	00000	00000	3421	1334	21	19	19	36
		35433		32269			1334					
		3153		7859			2087					

Note.—Catawba (a) counted with Lincoln: McDowell (b) with Burke; Union (c) with Anson and Mecklenburg.

LEGISLATURE.—We give below the members elect to the next Legislature, so far as heard from. The reader, doubtless, is aware that the Senate is composed of 50, and the House of 120 members. In the last Legislature the Feds had a majority of 4 in the Senate and 10 in the House. If our returns be correct, the Democrats have gained:—

In the Senate; 1 in Northampton, 1 in Franklin, 1 in Camden and Currituck, and 1 in Surry and Ashe—4; and lost 1 in Craven, 1 in Chowan and Gates, and 1 in Davidson—3; net Democratic gain in the Senate, 1.

In the House of Commons, the Democrats have gained 1 in Davie, 1 in Northampton, 1 in Johnston, 1 in Person, 1 in Craven, 2 in Surry, and 2 in Orange—9; and have lost 2 in Halifax, and 1 in Granville—3; net Democratic gain in the House, 6.

So that, if we are correct, and we think we are, the Legislature is now tied, with a pretty good prospect of our gaining at least one Senator and perhaps two Commoners. It is needless to speculate. We shall soon know all. Below we append a list of all the members elect whose names we have been able to as certain—40 Senators and 85 Commoners:—

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—Shepard, fed., no change

Camden and Currituck—Lindsay, dem., dem. gain.

Rowan and Davie—J. A. Lillington, fed., no change.

Davidson—J. W. Thomas, fed., dem. loss.

Bladen, Columbus and Brunswick—Rich'd Wooten, dem., no change.

Cumberland—Col. A. Murchison, dem., no change.

Moore and Montgomery—Dr. Worth, fed., no change.

Robeson and Richmond—H W Covington, fed., no change.

Halifax—Col. A. Joyner, fed., no change.

Northampton—Rodgers, dem., dem. gain.

New Hanover—Wm. S. Ashe, dem., no change.

Onslow—John F. Spicer, dem., no change.

Wayne—John Exum, dem., no change.

Johnston—W. H. Watson, dem., no change.

Greene and Lenoir—Edward Speight, dem., no change.

Craven—W. H. Washington, fed., dem. loss.

Duplin—James K. Hill, dem., no change.

Edgecombe—Gen. Wyatt Moye, dem., no change.

Pitt—Benjamin F. Eborn, fed., no change.

Martin—Daniel Ward, dem., no change.

Wake—G. W. Thompson, dem., no change.

Warren—A. B. Hawkins, dem., no change.

Orange—Hugh Y Waddell, fed., no change.

Franklin—James Collins, dem., dem. gain.

Guilford—John A. Gilmer, fed., no change.

Beaufort and Hyde—Thos. D. Smaw, fed., no change.

Washington and Tyrrel—Joseph Halsey, fed., no change.

Chowan and Gates—Wiley, fed., dem. loss.

Hertford, &c—Smith, fed., no change.

Sampson—Mathew Faison, dem., no change.

Anson—D. D. Daniel, fed., no change.

Carteret and Jones—Bell, fed., no change.

Cabarrus—R. Kendall, fed., no change.

Nash—Dr. Drake, dem., no change.

Rockingham—W. D. Bethel, dem., no change.

Lincoln—Hon. H. W. Connor, dem., no change.

Caswell—Calvin Graves, dem., no change.

Bertie—Lewis Thompson, fed., no change.

Chatham—Wm. Albright, fed., no change.

Person—Hester, dem., no change.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Pasquotank—Proctor, independent, instead of fed. before.

Rowan—Ellis, dem., Bean, fed., no change.

Davie—Clement, dem., dem. gain.

Davidson—Henry Walser and J. M. Leach, feds., no change.

Bladen—McDowell, dem., no change.

Duplin—I. B Kelly, and Dr. J. G. Dickson, dems., no change.

Sampson—Arthur Brown, and Amos Herring, dems, no change.

Cumberland—Jas. C. Dobbin, and G. W. Pegram, dems., no change.

Moore—Col. Person, dem., no change.

Robeson—Regan, and McNeil, dem., no change.

Northampton—Persons, dem., Peoples, fed., one dem gain.

New Hanover—T. H. Williams, N. N. Nixon, dems., no change.

Wayne—Curtis H. Brogden, — Sherard, dem., no change.

Johnston—A G Leach, L. B Sanders, dems., one dem gain.

Lenoir—Council Wooten, dem., instead of Jackson, indep.

Greene— — Edwards, dem., no change.

Craven—Stephenson, dem., Wadsworth, fed., one dem. gain.

Brunswick—Henry Waters fed., no change.

Columbus—N. L. Williamson, dem., no change.

Edgecombe—Wm. Thigpen, W. F. Dancey, dems. no change.

Halifax—W. L. Long, and Rich'd Smith, feds., two dem. loss.

Pitt—F. B. Satterthwaite, W. J. Blowe, feds, no change.

Martin—A. H. Cofield, dem, no change.

Wake—Berry D. Simms, J. D. Newsom, R. H. Jones, dems., no change.

Warren—F A. Thornton, J. L. Mosely, dems, no change.

Franklin— — Martin, — Spivey, dems., no change.

Guilford—D. F. Caldwell, Calvin Johnson, James F. Doak, feds., no change.

Beaufort.—Edward Stanly, W. W. Hayman, feds., no change.

Washington-T. B. Nichols, fed., no change.

Tyrrell— — McCleis, fed, no change.

Chowan—Rob't T. Paine, fed, no change.

Hertford—Kenneth Rayner, fed., no change.

Anson—J. R. Hargrave, Jona Trull, feds., no change.

Montgomery—Zebedee Russell, fed., no change.

Granville—Gilliam, and Green, feds., Bullock, dem., one dem. loss.

Carteret—Pickett, fed., no change.

Jones—Koonce, fed., no change.

Onslow—C. H. Foy, dem., no change.

Orange—Cad. Jones, Patterson McDade, and Stockard, dems, Giles Mebane, fed., 2 dem. gain.

Gates—D Ballard, dem., no change.

Cabarrus—Rufus Barringer, J. W. Scott, feds., no change.

Nash—Dr. Taylor, dem., no change.

Rockingham—D. W. Courts, and Dr. Thos. W. Keen, dems., no change.

Lincoln—J. H. White, F. D. Reinheart, S N. Stowe, A. H. Shuford, dems., no change.

Caswell—Dr. J. B. McMullen, R. Jone, dems., no change.

Bertie—Jos. B. Cherry, and K. Bigge, feds, no change.

Richmond—Walter L. Steele, fed., no change.

Chatham—Hackney, Headen and McClanahan, feds., no change.

Person—C. H. K. Taylor, dem., 1 dem. gain.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

	1844. Hoke.	Gra'm.	1848. Reid	Manly.
Wilmington,	355	236	319	233
Upper Sound,	24	16	22	18
Sandy Run,	81		55	1
Holly Shelter,	55		61	
Rocky Point,	71	6	49	3
Long Creek,	134	3	157	3
South Washington,	108	10	119	7
Moore's Creek,	73	1	61	2
Piney Woods,	76	9	49	5
Caintuck,	45		43	
Upper Black River,	79	2	86	3
	1101	283	1015	275

For the Legislature, Wm. S. Ashe was elected to the Senate, and Thos. H. Williams and Nicholas N. Nixon to the Commons, without opposition. All Democrats.

For Sheriff, Owen Fennell received 923 votes, and David Williams 327.

A CARD.

The Committee of Arrangements take this method of returning their thanks to Mrs. Ruggles, of the *Carolina Hotel*, for the very handsome manner in which the Dinner given to the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers was served up, under her supervision.

August 11, 1848.

A Youthful Emigrant.—The spirit of progression was most fully verified on Monday morning, by the presentation of a little boy, about seven years of age, who was taken to the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, to be provided for as a helpless emigrant. He was of the true Irish blood, but was unable to speak plainly, but stated that he wanted to see "Merika," and for that purpose concealed himself on board a ship coming out, and was not discovered by the captain until he had been three weeks on the passage. On his arrival here he fell into the hands of the police, who took him to the commissioners. He was dressed in corduroy, and, though in a strange land, seemed perfectly satisfied. The little fellow was determined to breathe as little air as possible under a monarchy, and lest he should be hurt some, when the people of his native soil do throw off the shackles which bind them, he would take a trip to "Merika" to await the result.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Headache.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a positive cure for this distressing complaint; because they purge from the body those billious humors which are the cause not only of headache, giddiness, nausea and sickness, &c., but of all the ills to which flesh is heir. One 25 cent box of the above named Indian Vegetable Pills, nay, a single dose, will frequently carry off a violent attack of headache; and, in cases of long standing, perseverance alone is wanted in order to make a cure of every description of headache.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also aid and improve digestion and purify the blood, and therefore give new life and vigor to the whole frame.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French, Agent, who will supply country dealers and planters at the Philadelphia prices.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail. 169 Race st., Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

MARRIED.

In Duplin county, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. J. P. Jordan, Mr. David Young, to Miss Dolly Mitchell, all of Duplin.

DIED.

In Duplin county, on the 14th ult., Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, at an advanced age, a member of the M. E. Church.

In Wayne county, on the 25th ult., Mrs. Hanner G. Slocomb, widow of the late Hon. Jesse Slocomb.

In Richmond county, Mr. George McIntosh, aged 76, a native of Scotland.

In Moore county, Mrs. Ann Dowd, wife of Gen. W. D. Dowd, aged 39.

In Salem, N. C. Mr. Jacob Shultz, in his 47th year.

In Charlotte on the 15th ult., Miss Jane I. Johnson, second daughter of the Rev. Cyrous Johnson, in her 18th year. And, on the 18th, Miss Mary J Johnson, eldest daughter of the Rev. Cyrous Johnson, in her 20th year.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED

Aug 3—Brig Petersburg, Oliver, New York, to G W Davis.
Schr Victory, Hamilton, Lockwood's Folly, to B Flanner.
4—Brig Catharine Nichols, Drew, Boston, to master.
Schr Royal Purple, Sampson, Shallotte, to do.
Schr Elouise, Robinson, Boston, to E J Lutterloh.
Schr Granary, *Mercer*, Plymouth, N C, to Ellis & Mitchell.
Sloop Dolphin, Allen, washington, N C, to J R Blossom.
5—Ship Franklin, Smith, Boston, to Barry, Bryant & Co.
Schr David Hale, Bogert, Norfolk, Va., to W O Jeffreys
6—Schr Marion Johnson, Little River, to G W Davis.
Schr Leesburg, Boon, Philadelphia, to DeRosset, *Brown* & Co.
7—Schr Alcyona, Myers, Norfolk, Va, to G W Davis.
Schr James G King, Pointer, New York, to W O Jeffreys.
Schr Joseph Waynne, *Balance*, Elizabeth City, N C to G W Davis.
8—Brig Lady of the Lake, Smith, Boston, to Potter & Kidder.
Schr D P woodbury, Potter, Shollotte, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.
Stm'r Evergreen, Rush, Fayetteville, to John Banks.
10—Schr R W Brown, Francis, New York, to R W Brown.

CLEARED

Aug 2—Schr John Story, Rodick, Trinidad, by G W Davis
4—Brig Fox, Berry, Bath, Me., by DeRosset, *Brown* & Co
Schr Charles Mills, Sandford, New York, by R W Brown.
Schr Victoria, Hamilton, Lockwood's Folly, by B Flanner.
Schr Jack Downing, Parker, Onslow, N C, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.
Brig Anawon, Alny, Fall River, Mass, by J Hathaway & Son.
Brig Cornelious, Rogers, Boston, by Barry, *Bryant* & Co.
7—Schr L P Smith, Youngs, New York, by R W Brown
Schr Jonas Smith, Nichols, New York, by R W Brown.
8—Schr D P Woodbury, Potter, Shallotte, by DeRosset, Brown & Co
Stm'r Gov Graham, Peck, Fayetteville, by J & W L McGary.
Stm'r Evergreen, Rush, Fayetteville, by John Banks.
Schr G W Davis, *Briggs*, New York, by G W Davis.
9—Schr *Marion*, Johnson, Little River, by do.
Schr Thorn, Wainwright, New York, by W O Jeffreys.
Schr Smithville, Gibbons, Topsail Sound, by J C & R B Wood.
10—Schr Ira Bliss, Dearborn, New York, by *Barry*, Bryant & Co.
Brig Mozella, Taylor, Boston, by Barry, *Bryant* & Co.
Schr George Knotts, Ramsey, ——, by E J Lutterloh & Co.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

THE subscriber, Agent for the Charleston Steam Cottou Mill, offers for sale, 4-4 and 7-8 heavy Sheetings and Shirtings, from that factory. These goods are remarkable for weight and finish, and will give good satisfaction to the buyer.

Also, various styles of brown and bleached Goods, Osnaburgs, Prints, &c.

Particular attention will be given to the sale of Southern manufactured goods, consignments of which are respectfully solicited, and upon which advances will be made if desired.

J. H. TAYLOR.

Charleston, S. C., Aug 11, 1848—48-6m

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

The schooner ALCYONA, Capt. Myers. For freight apply to G. W. DAVIS, Consignee.
a11

EXTENSION OF BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, in connexion with his former business, contemplates connecting with it a complete stock of *Family Groceries*, which he will hereafter keep constantly on hand at prices as low as any other Establishment in Wilmington, and in order to accomplish designs, he respectfully calls upon all those indebted to him, either by note or account, to settle part or all during the present month.

J. H. ROTHWELL, Crockery and Grocery Warehouse, Market st.

Aug. 11, 1848—[48-3t.

WILMINGTON MARKET.
WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	9	a	10½
Middlings,		a	8
Shoulders,		a	7½
Big round,		a	8½
Western,	4½	a	5½
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	90	a	1 00
BEESWAX—Per pound.	18	a	20
BUTTER—Per pound,	20	a	20
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	8 50	a	10 00
Do Prime,	7 00	a	9 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	4 50	a	5 50
CORN—Per bushel,		a	65
Meal,	70	a	75
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	7½	a	8
St. Domingo,	6½	a	6½
Laguyra,	7½	a	8
Cuba,	7	a	7½
COTTON—Per pound, none.		a	
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	11	a	15
Sperm,	33	a	37½
Adamantine,	31	a	33
FEATHERS—Per pound,	33	a	36
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	7 25	a	7 75
Fayetteville,	6 75	a	6 25
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	85	a	60
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	8½	a	9
Western,	7½	a	8
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	80	a	90
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	8 00	a	9 50
Wide, do.	5 00	a	
Scantling,	4 00	a	
Timber, Mill,	3 00	a	5 00
Shipping Timber, nom	6 00	a	8 00
MOLASSES—West Indies,	18	a	21
New Orleans,		a	
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	10 —	a	12 —
No. 2,	7 50	a	8 50
No. 3,	5 —	a	5 50
NAILS—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,	2 35	a	
Virgin Dip new	2 35	a	2 40
Hard—	1 20	a	1 25
Tar,	1 35	a	1 40
Pitch,	—	a	
Rosin—No. 1,	—	a	
No. 2,	60	a	70
No. 3,		a	50
Spirits Turpentine,		a	28
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	75	a	1 37
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel, none		a	
Black Eye,	55	a	60
Cow,	48	a	55
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	12 00	a	12 50
Prime,	8 50	a	9 50
Fresh,		a	
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	3 00	a	3 25
Rough—Per bushel,	nom	a	
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	35	a	40
Liverpool—sack,	1 30	a	1 40
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	6
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	1 00	a	1 12
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	30	a	31
Gin,	30	a	31
Whiskey,	25	a	27
Apple Brandy,	37½	a	40
STEEL—Per pound,	12	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	8 —	a	10 00
Dressed,	— —	a	— —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	7 —	a	11 —
Dressed,	9 00	a	14 00
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New-Orleans,	6½	a	7½
Porto Rico,	5½	a	7½
St. Croix,	7½	a	8½
Loaf,	11	a	11½
TALLOW—Per pound,	7	a	8
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,	2 50	a	3
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40	a	75

Note.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c; say on lumber 80c to $1 per M: tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS!

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	—	a	25
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	40
Rice, per hundred lbs., gross,	15	a	—
Cotton, per bale,	$1 00	a	
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	50	a	—
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$3 —	a	4 —
Flax Seed, per cask,	90	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	$4 00	a	5 00
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	25
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	45
Tar, per bbl.	—	a	25
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.,	3 50	a	5 —
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	45	a	
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	55	a	60
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	6 00

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium 1½ per cent
" " " New York, " 1½ " "
" " " Boston, " 1½ " "

WILMINGTON MARKET—Aug 10.

Bacon—We notice a sale of some 10,000 lbs. N. C Bacon, since our last report, which was taken at 8½ cts. hog round. We refer to quotations for prices, by which it will be seen that there has been a slight advance in N. C. Bacon.

Corn.—Some 3000 bushels of Corn has arrived since this day week, part of which was taken by a dealer at 55 cents, and the balance stored. *Meal* is now selling at 70 a 75 cents per bushel.

Lard—Continues scarce, and price advanced ½c. per lb. See quotations.

Lumber & Timber.—Of the first there is nothing doing; of the latter, sales are extremely dull. The stock on the market is considerable, but owing to the shortness of the timber, millers do not buy freely. We refer to our table for quotations.

Naval Stores.—About 3000 brls Turpentine have changed hands during the week, mostly at an advance of 5c on the barrel above last week's quotations. We quote for present rates, at which sales were made to-day: Yellow Dip $2 35; Virgin $2 35 a $2 40; Hard $1 20 a $1 25. *Spirits Turpentine.*—Sales of about 330 brls. at 28c per gall., and $1 75 for the barrel. *Tar* is scarce, and wanted at our highest figure.

Rice—Sale of 1000 casks Rice at $3 per cask.

Freights—Have again declined. We understand that they are dull and difficult to be obtained at quotations, to which we refer.

Baltimore, Aug. 9.—Flour.—The supply of Howard street flour is very small, and the receipts light; market exceedingly quiet. Holders are firm in asking $5, but no sales have taken place to-day at that rate. There are buyers at $4 87½. City mills, no sales to-day.

Grain.—We hear of no important operations in the grain market, and continue the following quotations: Good to prime red wheat 85 a 97c; white $1 a $1 05. New Oats 18 a 25c. White Corn 46 a 48; yellow 52 a 53c. Rye 70c.

Provisions.—There has been some inquiry for Prime Pork, and we note sales at $9. Small sales of Mess at 11 a $11 25. Bacon is still in demand, and sales of shoulders and sides are freely made at 5c. Hams sell at 7 a 9c. Lard is dull at 8c in bls and 9 in kegs.

Whiskey.—Demand dull. Small sales at 24c in bls, and 23 in hhds.

Philadelphia, Aug. 8.—The flour market seems to lose the animation it gained after the steamer's arrival. Good Western brands are quoted at $5 25 a 5 50, but do not find ready purchasers at these rates. Pennsylvania is about the same, though a choice sample brought $5 75.—Corn meal is brisker, and an advance of 6¼ cts. is reported. Sales at 2 50 a $2 56¼.

Wheat is inactive at $1 03 for white, and $1 for prime red. Corn, white, 55 a 56 cents, with sales of 6,000 bushels at these rates. Oats, fair quality, 25 cents.

Groceries are languid. Provisions without movement.

Whisky, 24 cents in barrels, with but few sales. Pork, mess, 11 to $11 25; prime, $9.

Nothing to report in cotton. Holders continue firm in their demands, which are the same as before the foreign news.

New York, Aug. 5—*Naval Stores.*—We have only to notice sales of 600 bbls North County Turpentine at $2.50 per 280 bbls; 3 a 400 bbls. White Rosin, $2,20 a $3; and 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, in lots as wanted, at 34 a 35 cts., cash. The market generally, is not active, though there is no alteration in prices—common Rosin continues scarce, and the stock of Turpentine is small.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 31st July, 1848.

Those whose names appear on this List will please ask for advertised Letters.

[47-3t] DAN'L DICKSON, P. M.

Armstrong J	Gorcher S Jane	McClamy Geo
Allen W	Gibbs R W	McGuire B
Allen S	Hall Wm W	McIntire David
Alvord G G	Hill W W	McKarrit W P
Barth Dr Wm 2	Hill J G	Nilon R H
Boyet Bryant 3	Hill S L	Nurse George
Brinkley J W	Hill Patsy	O'Donnell T
Battle A J	Hill Thos F	O'Neille Chas C
Baldwin J	Hall John	Orrell mrs M C
Burbidge Martha	Harrison Eliza B	Price S A
Barnes Lucy	Hicks Wm	Pierce mr
Bramlitt W B	Hewit J T	Potts Ann
Berrywin G w	Hedenohrson capt	Paul Thos H
Beeder Charles	Haywood jr W H	Parsons Rev H
Beach S C	Heath w F	Padrick B
Burtt S	Holmes Eliza	Plunket John
Bloodgood J	Henry W R	Pollock G
Brocket W	Hensley wm	Raffkill A
Barr W H	Hanks S F	Roberts S w
Bone Caroline	Harriss James	Robinson Peter
Bryan Michael	Harper Maria M	Robinson Eliza
Boudish W	Hill Dr A	Roseman Ellen
Burnet W C	Howey Thos	Squigins Wm J
Conekin John	Ivey Stewart P	Scarborough E
Cain R S	Jarvis N	Scarborough J A
Crocket T	Johnston Jas W	Shaffer John 2
Cox J	Johnston Thos J	Simpson Robert
Curtis George	Jones Sarah	Sween C
Carver W	Jones mr	Sheppard P M
Canova C	Kehoe P	Skipper Daniel
Cook William	Kirkpatrick L J	Suydam J w
Carrado J E	King J B	Shelby John
Craig Charles	Keith R A	Stokley Elizabeth
Calhoun A N	Lorb Jacob 2	Stokar Mary J
Chaves W M	Lippitt Chas H	Smith capt Chas
Cowan H M	Littlefield J H	Smith J
Carey G B	Long & Daniels	Smith Louisa
Dudley Creed H	Lassiter J H	Smith Peter
Dudley A	Milmore Jas 2	Smith W m
Davis A	Morse Margaret	Smith Mary Ann
Doster C	Morse Maria	Thain Jethro
Duguid W H	Meadows M K	Thally David
Dearbour capt S	Molpose Thos J	Thomas John
Empie, jr, A E	Moore Alfred	Taylor R N
Edwards E	Moore R M	Tenney J E or H
Evans H	Moore mrs H C	Thees J H
Evanson John	Metts J L	Van Tassell H
Edington John	Moore A D	Vintanouro
Elwell J	Mahoney Rev Jas	Williams J L 2
Fletcher John	Mills W J	Wicker C C
Fletcher Mary A	Moore John	Wood Reties
Fowler N R	Mosely Wm	Watson John
Foster Thomas	McDonald J C 3	Walker E D
Franklin James	McIntyre Car	Warrick A
Gilbert H	McIntyre W O 2	Wolff J M
Grist A & J R	McDonald Chas	

PUBLIC LAND SALES.

By the President of the United States:

IN pursuance of law, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of Florida, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at Newnansville, commencing on Monday the ninth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

South of the base line, and east of the principal meridian.

The fraction of township seven, situated east of the Suwannee river, (except *Sections* one, eleven and twelve,) and the fraction of township ten, east of said river, (except *Sections* six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, twenty and thirty-one,) of range fourteen.

Fractional township thirty-six, of range seventeen.

Townships twenty-three and twenty-four, and fractional townships thirty-one, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight and thirty-nine, of range eighteen.

Townships twenty-three and twenty-four, fractional township thirty-one, townships thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, and fractional township thirty-nine, of range nineteen.

Townships twenty-three, (except the western tier of *Sections*,) thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight and thirty-nine, of range twenty.

Townships thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two, of range twenty-one.

Townships thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three and thirty-four, of range twenty-two.

At the land office at St. Augustine, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned township

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, August 7, 1848.

AGENCY.—James M. Redmond, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties Mr R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any moneys due us in that section.

☞Mr. Josiah Johnson, Post-master at Clinton, is authorized to receipt for any moneys due this establishment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and receipt for the same.

Dr J. B. Seavy is our authoriz d agent, and will receipt for any moneys due us in his neighborhood; he will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and receipt for the same.

☞That Millard Fillmore is a Wilmot Proviso man—and if not a declared out-and-out abolitionist, at least a man with all the affinities and sympathies of an abolitionist—we presume no reasonable doubt can now rest upon the mind of any one, of his anti-slavery-abolition notions, principles and tendencies We have the most ample proof, and shall take pains to spread it before our readers in coming numbers of this paper. This week we present the following article, taken from the Vicksburg Sentinel:

"*A little more Grape" for Millard Fillmore.—Another of his abolition votes*—Soon after the adoption of the Atherton resolutions in the House of Representatives on the 11th and 12th Dec., 1838, against which we have showed that Mr. Fillmore voted in every stage, Mr. Slade, the notorious abolitionist of that time, offered a preamble and resolution expressing the sense of the abolitionists at their passage. The whigs—or a few of the most unscrupulous of them—are pretending that Fillmore voted against these resolutions of Atherton on the same grounds for which Messrs Wise and Waddy Thompson of the South opposed them! This these men knew to be utterly false; but by way of completely heading their attempts to dodge, let us see how Mr. Fillmore voted on the counter abolition resolutions of Slade. These were as follows:

Whereas there exists, and is carried on between the ports in the District of Columbia and other ports of the United States, and under the sanction of the laws thereof, a trade in human beings, whereby thousands of them are annually sold and transported from said District to distant parts of the country, in vessels belonging to citizens of the U. S; and whereas such trade involves an outrageous violation of human rights, is a disgrace to the country by whose laws it is sanctioned, and calls for the immediate interposition of legislative authority for its suppression:

Therefore, to the end that all obstacles to the consideration of this subject may be removed, and a remedy for the evil speedily provided—

Resolved, That so much of the fifth of the resolutions on the subject of slavery, passed by this House on the 11th and 12th of the present month, as relates to "the removal of slaves from State to State," and prohibits the action or this House on "every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition or paper, touching" the same, be, and hereby is, rescinded.

Niles' Register, vol. 55, p. 256.

Here, it will be observed, that like several of the Atherton resolutions, the question of the right of petition was not touched, but the object boldly avowed by the abolitionist, Slade, was to put an end to all obstacles to the consideration of the subject, so that the legislative authority of Congress might be invoked for the suppression of this outrageous violation of human rights, as it is called, the rights of slaveholders to buy or sell, or to have their negroes transported in vessels belonging to citizens of the United States.

For this infamous preamble and resolution, 55 persons voted, and among them we find the abolition phalanx of John Quincy Adams, William B. Calhoun, Tom Corwin, FILLMORE, Giddings, Saltonstall and Slade. [*See Niles' Reg. v. 55 p. 256*

After this testimony, will any Southern whig have the face to deny that so far as voting and acting are concerned, Mr. Millard Fillmore is an abolitionist. If this proof does not show him to be one, his joining his fellow-voter, Giddings, in kidnapping negroes, would not.

Can the South vote for Fillmore?—This is a question of vast importance to every Southern whig and every Southern democrat. We confess, frankly, that we are *afraid to trust* Millard Fillmore. That he is a *Wilmot Proviso* man we have no ground upon which to rest the slightest doubt, and, therefore, as a Southern man, we cannot favor, in the remotest degree, his elevation to the Vice Presidency.

In a debate in the House of Representatives on Thursday last, Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, made the following remarks:

"It seemed to him that no man could deny that Millard Fillmore was in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. He would ask any gentleman, to whom Mr. Fillmore was known, to come forward and deny this fact. He challenged any *Northern* man to deny this." After a pause, *and all remaining silent*, Mr Stanton asked, "if any *Southern* man would deny it?"

Now, although Millard Fillmore is the candidate of *Southern whigs* for the Vice Presidency of the United States, and although, if elected, as the President of the Senate he may have the *casting* vote upon this very question so full of mischief to the *South, not a single man*, either from the North or the South, would rise up in his seat in the House of Representatives and *deny that Mr. Fillmore was in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. No* one answered the important question propounded by Mr. Stanton, and the *only* conclusion we can draw from the silence of his friends is that he *is* a Wilmot Proviso man, and *they are afraid to let the South know it*

Petersburg Republican.

The principles of the Taylor Party—The following, from the Sandusky Mirror, is the platform of the Taylor Whigs and Taylor Democrats, as laid down in the Philadelphia Convention. When a Taylor man is asked the following questions, his answer must be as given below:

Q.—Are you for free soil and free labor?
A.—Only 280 slaves.
Q.—Are you in favor of a U. S. Bank?
A.—Gen. Taylor never surrenders!
Q.—Do you go for the tariff of 1842?
A.—Palo Alto!
Q.—Do you support the distribution scheme?
A.—Resaca de la Palma!
Q.—Do you go for the support of the government in the war with Mexico?
A.—Monterey!
Q.—Do you go for any more new territory?
A.—Buena Vista?
Q.—Will you vote for a slaveholder?
A.—Bloodhounds!
Q.—Well, what are your principles?
A.—A little more grape!
Q.—Do you expect to hoodwink the people thus?
A.—Give 'em Jessie!
Q.—Do you expect to get the votes of the old tried Whigs, who have for years contended for principles?
A.—Old Whitey!

General Taylor Convicted of Slandering and Abusing the Northern Volunteers.

At a Democratic Mass Meeting held at Chili, Ohio, on the 1st instant, the proceedings of which we find in the Coshocton Democrat, a large number of the Coshocton Volunteers were present, and all, to a man, declared that they heard Gen. Taylor slander and abuse the Ohio Volunteers by calling them a "G—d D—d set of *thieves* and *cowards;* that they only came there to *steal*, and that such men would *run*, rather than fight, at the first sight of the enemy!"

We also found published in the same paper the following affidavit and certificates, which irrevocably fasten the charge upon Gen. Taylor, of having thus maliciously and blasphemously slandered, abused and denounced, the Ohio Volunteers, and all for no other offence than that a boy had *killed a chicken*:—

READ! READ! READ!

The State of Ohio, }
Coshocton Co., SS. }

Personally came before me, the undersigned, an acting Justice of the Peace in said county, William Jons and Jacob S. Hunt, and made Solemn Oath that they belonged to the 3d Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, and were present in the town of Marin, in Mexico, and heard Gen. Taylor swear in the most blasphemous manner that all the Volunteers were a G—d d—d set of thieves, and that such men would run, rather than fight, at the first sight of the enemy, for no other cause than that a boy had killed a chicken at a deserted ranch or cabin in said Town.

JACOB S. HUNT,
WILLIAM JONS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 1st day of July, A. D 1848.
GEO. F. CASSINGHAM, J. P.

I hereby certify that I fully concur with Messrs. Hunt and Jons in the affidavits they have made in relation to the blasphemous and slanderous words used by Gen Taylor towards the Volunteers at Marin, in Mexico.

F. W. O'HARA.

Witness—James Dickson,
G. F. Cassingham.
Coshocton, O, July 3, 1848.

Coshocton, O., July 3, 1848.

The undersigned, members of Company "B," 3d Regiment Ohio Volunteers, who served under the command of Maj. Gen. Taylor in Mexico, having learned that it has been disputed within the last few days in Coshocton, that Gen. Taylor ever called the 2d Ohio Regiment a set of G—d d—d thieves and robbers, and that they only came there to rob and plunder and not to fight, hereby certify that the above statement, by one of our number, is a true history of the facts as they occurred to us at the time. And it having been denied that such a statement was ever made public by any of the volunteers until after the nomination of General Taylor for the Presidency—say that those on guard that day published the fact immediately—that it became a universal talk among the volunteers—that it was universally credited—and that it created universal dissatisfaction. And further say that, without exception or reserve, the above facts were publicly talked of by us after our return.

Charles Conley,	R. Banks, 2d Lt.,
B. F Sells,	Samuel Burns, Jr.,
Jos. Sawyer,	S. B. Crowley, 1st Lt.
James Dickson,	J. S Hoover,
R J. Harrison,	R. W. Burt,
Samuel Alexander,	Edward More,
J. H Williams,	Van O. Cresap,
Edward Johnson,	Moses Aunspaugh,
J. D. Workman, 2d Lt.	J. B. Crowley,
Elisha Morrow,	Henry Smith

Freemen of Ohio! will you not indignantly rebuke the man who thus vulgarly and blasphemously heaped abuse upon our brave volunteers in Mexico? Duty, patriotism, the honor of your noble State, all call loudly upon you to place your seal of condemnation upon General Taylor.

Cambridge (Ohio) Jeffersonian.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Republican
Petersburg, July 29th, 1848.

To the remarks of the Editor of the "Intelligencer," that the correction made by me of the article copied into that paper, denying certain statements circulated against General Taylor, that it looked more like "a slander preferred than the truth vindicated"—I am forced to reply

Never having engaged in a newspaper warfare, entertaining, as I do, a perfect abhorrence for such a contest, more particularly, one in any way connected with politics, in which I have ever avoided all participation, never having even as much as voted, though I have been entitled to that privilege, for the last seven years.

General Taylor (as stated in this article,) might have denied having said "that the officers of the North Carolina Regiment should have been shot and the regiment sent home in disgrace" with propriety, as this was not the language used, *but I cannot believe that Gen Taylor would deny* the fact of having said, that "the officers of the North Carolina Regiment ought to have been dishonorably discharged and the soldiers shot," were he reminded of the time, place and circumstance of its occurrence. As to the denial of Cols. Bragg and Bliss, they are not worth one iota, neither being present at this interview—there being but one other person present, and whose certificate I desired to get before publishing all the facts under my own and this other witnesses' proper signature.

Considering myself to have been wronged, as also the officers of our Regiment, by the commanding officer, I appealed to Gen. Taylor, demanding a court of investigation or a court martial, to which I was entitled by either civil or military law, and it was in reply to this demand that Gen'l Taylor used this language, which I am willing to qualify to on oath at any time or place; yet I most emphatically deny having made the charge, and had my wishes been consulted, it never would have been made public. On my return from this interview with Gen. Taylor, several officers of the regiment considering themselves as deeply interested, made particular enquiries as to the success of this interview, whereupon I gave them a full statement of what passed, never once dreaming that any thing farther would grow out of it—and though published without my consent or knowledge, I could not honorably have acted otherwise than I have done in giving the proper version.

This article in a very improper and insinuating manner, asks whether or not this information was derived from an officer of the No. Carolina Regiment who had been "dishonorably discharged" from the army!

This information was delivered from the officer whom Gen. Wool, by orders No 404, attempted to discharge without a trial or any previous notification that any charges had been preferred against him—who was ordered from a sick couch after nightfall to quit the camp, (the night being rainy and dark) and the country around, at the time, was considered very unsafe, being infested by large guerilla parties. Neither the indisposition, or the life of this officer, were at all regarded. He was thus driven from camp unprotected and exposed, through mere suspicion, and those suspicions have since been proven to be without the shadow of foundation (see proceedings of the court of investigation which will shortly be published, in which the entire testimony, in the case of this officer, proves that he was not a participator in the disturbance and that he knew nothing of it till after its occurrence, and though sick and not on duty, he exerted himself in maintaining order in his company.) According to our laws, the vilest of the vile are entitled to a trial, and even the midnight assassin is adjudged innocent, by the law, till proven guilty. In the case of this officer, he was condemned and the sentence pronounced, without a hearing in his behalf. The first intimation of the existence of the charges was the order notifying him of his discharge, accompanied with another order to leave camp immediately. Submitting the case to the Secretary of War, the order of discharge was made null and void on the ground of illegality—(discharging an officer without a trial.)

Gen. Wool since in a conversation with this officer, thus expressed himself—that, "it afforded him great pleasure to be able to say, and but justice to this officer, that his conduct had been misrepresented to him, and that he had acted according to this misrepresentation."

The author's name is at the service of those that will take the trouble to call at the Editor's office.

TRUTH.

Sheep Poisoned—One hundred and twenty-five sheep, belonging to Col. S. Chase, of Cornish, N. H., were poisoned on Saturday night week, and about seventy of them have since died.—*New Hampshire Gazette.*

THIRTIETH CONGRESS, 1st SESSION.

August 2, 1848.

In the *Senate*, the presiding officer laid before the Senate a memorial from the Pennsylvania volunteers, in reference to "pay"

On motion of Mr. Bell, the bill to compensate R. M. Johnson, for the expense of erecting the buildings of the Choctaw Academy, was taken up and passed.

Several unimportant reports were made from committees, and two or three memorials and petitions presented.

On motion of Mr. Walker, the bill to grant to the State of Wisconsin the military reservation of Fort Winnebago for penitentiary purposes, was taken up, amended and passed

Mr. Yulee, from the naval committee, reported, with amendments, the House resolution giving bounty lands and three months extra pay to the marines and ordinance corps.—The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, and the amendment proposed by the finance committee.

A number of these were disposed of; and among others, the appropriation of $50,000 for the improvement of Savannah river, remains to be acted upon.

Mr. Underwood moved to amend this last named item, by inserting an appropriation for the repair of the dam at Cumberland Island, in the Ohio River, and this motion was pending when the Senate adjourned. [The probability is, that the appropriation for Savannah river will be to-morrow stricken out, and the bill passed.]

In the *House*, the resolution from the Senate, directing the Postmaster General to renew the contract for carrying the great Southern Mail, with the Potomac, Fredericksburg, and Richmond Steamboat and Railroad Companies, was taken up, and, after debate, was, on motion of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, laid on the table, 124 to 62.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Oregon Territorial bill, and concurred in most of the amendments made in committee of the whole.

On the question of concurring with the committee of the whole, in striking out all of the twelfth section which relates to the ordinance of 1787—the "Wilmot Proviso"—the yeas and nays were ordered, and the House refused to concur, 88 to 114. So the Wilmot Proviso remains in the bill.

On the passage of the bill, the yeas and nays were again ordered, and resulted, ayes 129, nays 71. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table, and so the bill has passed the House, including the Wilmot Proviso, and placed its vote beyond the power of reconsideration

The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole, and took up the bill reported by the committee of ways and means, making appropriations for the support of the army, for the year ending 30th of June, 1849

Mr. Vinton explained that the bill, as originally reported, was based upon the war establishment, and the appropriations amounted to some 30 or 40 millions. He proposed as a substitute for that bill, based—

1st. Upon estimates of the Secretary of War, predicated on the number in the service previous to the act of 13th May, 1846, (including the regiment of mounted riflemen, and one additional company of 100 men,) when each company contained 42 men, and amounting altogether to 9,891 men, exclusive of officers. Upon this estimate, the amount appropriated by the substitute would be (in round numbers) $10,600,000.

2d Upon an estimate of the Secretary of War, predicated on the act of 13th May, 1846, providing for the filling up of the skeleton army, increasing the number of each company from 42 to not less than 46, nor more than 100 men, and amounting altogether to 13,158 men, exclusive of officers. Upon this second estimate, the amount appropriated by the substitute would be (in round numbers) $11,300,000, calculating each company at 61 men, or (in round numbers) $13,800,000, calculating each company at 100 men—and the total number at 20,292, exclusive of officers

It was upon the *second* estimate, of 64 men to each company, that the substitute for the original bill is based.

Mr. V. proposed as an amendment to the substitute, embracing the "three months extra pay" (about $3,000,000,) provided by the joint resolution of 19th ult, which, he said, was included in the total amount of $11,300,000, to the other estimates also.

Mr. Andrew Johnson followed Mr. Vinton, on the general political question of the day, and particularly in defence of the war—the veto power of the President, arguing that the whig party are responsible for the war, and for its protraction.

At the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's remarks, Mr. Marsh, of Vt, obtained the floor, and the committee rose.

A resolution to close the debate on this bill, in committee, on Friday, was adopted, and then the House adjourned.

August 3

In the *Senate*, a resolution was submitted by Mr. Lewis, and adopted, calling for certain maps of surveys in Mexico.

The Presiding Officer laid before the Senate a message from the President, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, with the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in the case of General Pillow. The message and documents were ordered to be printed, and, on motion of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, 2,000 extra copies were also ordered.

The House bill, establishing territorial government in Oregon, (with the Wilmot Proviso) was then taken up, when Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, the chairman of the Select Committee in the Senate that reported the Bill for the government of Oregon, California, and New-Mexico, (the same that passed the Senate and was killed in the House,) made a speech explanatory of the views of that committee, in reporting the bill.

Mr. Badger, of N. C., replied to some of the remarks of the Senator from Del., and in vindication of his course in voting against the bill.

On motion, the bill was referred to the committee on Territories

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

The Senate struck out the appropriation for the Savannah River, by a vote of 25 to 15.

The Senate adjourned without getting thro' with all the amendments proposed.

In the *House*, in committee of the whole, the consideration of the army appropriation bill was resumed, and

Mr. Marsh, of Vt., addressed the committee chiefly on the question of slavery, and in relation to the condition and existing laws of Oregon, California, and New Mexico. He argued that slavery had not been abolished by Mexico, in either California or New-Mexico—that down to the extinction of Spanish domination, slavery had been permitted in all Spanish America—and that the Mexican constitution contained provisions recognizing slavery as clearly as does not the constitution of the U. S

Mr. M. read from the Mexican constitution to show what were the provisions on this subject, then proceeded to shew what were the constitutions of the several Mexican States, and argued that slavery now existed in California and New Mexico, by the organic law of the country, the decision of the Supreme Court provided for by the compromise bill of the Senate, if in accordance with the doctrine that slavery shall be excluded where it does not exist, and be permitted where it does must be in favor of the South.

Mr. Crozier, of Tenn., followed in explanation and defence of his vote in opposition to the "compromise bill" of the Senate.

Mr. Birdsall, of New York, next addressed the Committee, chiefly in relation to N. York politics, and the differences between the "Hunkers" and "Barnburners."

Mr. Cathcart made a democratic speech on the political questions of the day.

Mr. Bayley and Mr. Tallmadge followed The latter is now speaking—5 P M. When he concludes, the House will probably adjourn.

August 4.

Several bills for the granting and increasing of pensions to particular persons, who have suffered severely in the late war, were taken up and passed.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, introduced a resolution calling on the President for information in his possession in regard to the alleged recent expedition against Mexico.

On motion of Mr. King, the bill to grant the right of way and a donation of lands to the State of Alabama, for a railroad from Mobile to the mouth of the Ohio river, was taken up—when

Mr. Jefferson Davis moved to amend, by including also a provision, granting to the State of Mississippi the right of way and a portion of the public lands, for a railroad from Jackson, through Brandon, to the Alabama line.

The bill and amendments were then passed over informally, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, in the discussion of which that body was engaged up to a late hour, without coming to a final vote.

In the *House*, the consideration of the army appropriation bill was resumed

Mr. Daniel, of North Carolina, who had the floor at the time of the adjournment last night, addressed the Committee, in condemnation of the inconsiderate haste with which that important bill had been laid on the table, and in a general review of past events connected with the question therein involved.

The debate on the amount and moue of organizing the army appropriation bill, was continued throughout the whole of the remainder of the session, in which Messrs. McKay, Mc Lane, Butts and others participated

The House adjourned without taking any final action on the bill

From the Louisville Democrat.

TAYLOR SOUP.

Something rich I'm gwine to mention—
Doins' at the whig convention:
Who got the most soup on his plate
Whar bound to be the canddate.
Get out ob de way! waiter keep steady;
Bring full plate for Rough and Ready.

De wust man sarved was Harry Clay;
He came off second best that day.
With him we always had bad luck;
He turned to mud, and thar we stuck.
Get out ob de way! old Western Harry
Need not an longer tarry.

Next to him was General Scott;
Dey gib him little from the pot;
Old Cerro Gordo's hero bold,
He found de soup was rader cold.
Get out ob de way! he got a taste,
And den he left de soup in haste.

Oh! but de plate ob God like Dan
Whar sarved like some forgotten man;
He got one spoonful without heat,
Dat made him feel quite ob solete"
Get out ob de way! your chance dis time,
For judgment is not worth a dime.

General Taylor, right or wrong,
Shall be de burden ob our song;
Wid de no-party "hocus pocus"
Fool de greenest locofocos.
Get out ob de way! we'll stick steady
To de tail ob Rough and Ready.

Suppose him quiet as a mouse,
He seat him down in de White House;
Should, like John Tyler, in some hour,
Just kick us wid his weto power.
We trow him way like hot potato,
And cuss him for a dam ole traitor.

June 15, 1848. T. H.

From the True Sun

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

With the mass who is the man?
General Cass of Michigan
What, if we run Harry Clay?
Heavy bets we'll have to pay.
Can't we get in General Scott?
No, I rather reckon not.
Then suppose we take brave Taylor?
He, like "Tyler too," may fail, or——
(Well you know your former fate,
So take warning ere too late.)
If you wish your rights protected,
Lewis ass must be elected.
If you wish them thrown away,
Go for Taylor—Scott—or Clay.
I, like every honest man,
Vote for Cass of Michigan

☞The following morsel which we copy from the Post, is well done up Where is the Whig rhymer who will do as well for Cass?

A STREET CONFAB,

Between a Federalist and a Democrat—Reported by Jeems.

Fed. Hurrah for Gen'ral Taylor!
Dem. Well—what for?
Fed 'Twas he who led—
Dem —In "that accursed war!"
Fed. Our valiant troops against the Mexic foe,
Dem. And made himself a "murderer"— you know—
Fed. To teach those vaunting vagabonds and liars—
Dem. "They who were fighting for their fanes and fires"
Fed. —Not to forget in all succeeding time,
That Rough and Ready—
Dem. —In "committing crime!"
Fed. Can flog the rascals till they cry 'no more,'
Dem. And be a "butcher,' as he was before!
Fed. I go for Taylor with a willing mind,
And glory in the chance—
Dem. —To "go it blind!"
Fed. Our candidate's a whig avow'd & hearty!
Dem. "But not the candidate of any party!"
Fed. Sir, he's a whig, as any one may read,
Dem. "But no exponent of a party creed!"
Fed. His principles are whig in every fraction,
Dem "But he won't take 'em for his rule of action!"
Fed. That he is with us he himself alleges,
And gives assurance—
Dem. —That he'll give "no pledges!"
Fed. If whigs elect him, he is bound to do
As whigs shall order—
Dem. —So was "Tyler, too!"
Fed. Sir, you're impertinent—good day!
Dem, —Good day!
(Solus.)
The chap don't seem to like this kind of play—
By Jove this whigg'ry is confounded stuff!—
There goes a cooney in a dreadful huff,
Because I read him just a word or so,
From fed'ral journals of a month ago!—
That southern thunder, it is very clear,
Spoils Boston scruples, as it does small beer.
But both are made so very light and cheap,
It's no great marvel that they shouldn't keep!

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Agency of the Protection Insurance Co.,

OF NEW JERSEY.

CAPITAL $200.000!

HAVING been appointed agent of the above Company, for Wilmington and vicinity, I will issue Policies on cargoes, freights and vessels, and take Fire risks on as reasonable terms as any other Institution.

Any losses sustained will be promptly and honorably adjusted and paid, and in case of difference, the Courts of North Carolina will be acknowledged.

A. MARTIN, *Ag't.*

May 26, 1848.—[37-11m.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE CHEAP,

5 Bales Heavy Cotton Osnaburgs; 10 Bales assorted Brown Domestic; 25 pieces heavy Linen Osnaburgs; 2 Bales heavy Brown Drilling; 3 Cases assorted Prints.

Our stock of Fancy Goods we are selling at very reduced prices. Persons in want of such Goods are invited to call and examine them.

[m26] HOLME & HAWES.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

Always in store, and for sale at lowest market prices, by W. A. GWYER.

DR. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA!

Wonder and blessing of the Age!

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

This Extract is put up in quart bottles, it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and more certain preparation to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, that while it eradicates the disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING & SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, and strengthens the person, but it *creates new, pure and rich blood*; a power possessed by no other medicine And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success It has performed within the last five years more than 100,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 5,000 children during the two past seasons.

10,000 cases of general debility and want of nervous energy. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening towards that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any **Invigorating Cordial.** As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured—*Cleanse and Strengthen Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.* **Spitting Blood.**

New York, April 28, 1847.

Dr Townsend—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant,

WM RUSSELL, 65 Catherine-s.

Rheumatism—This is only one of more than four thousand cases of rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues

James Cummings, Esq. one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14, 1847.

Dr. Townsend: Dear sir—I have suffered terribly for nine years with rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, & they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed. I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully, JAS. CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits! Fits! Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in case of Fits, of course never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Weschester county: *Fordham, August 13, 1847*

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have a little girl seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits: we tried almost every thing for her, but without success; at last, although we would find no recommendation in our circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and hearty, for which we feel grateful. Yours, respectfully, JOHN BUTLER, jr.

Female Medicine—Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipent Consumption, barrenness, prolapsus Uteri, costiveness, piles, leucorrhœa, and for the general prostration of the female system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame Persons all w akness and inaction on taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us

To Mothers and Married Ladies. This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the delicate diseases to which women are subject. It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies, by removing the impurities of the body, not so far stimulating as to produce subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease By using a few bottles of this medicine, many severe and painful surgical operations may be prevented.

Great blessing to Mothers and Children. It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attending upon child-birth ever discovered. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully

Beauty & Health. Cosmetics, chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted and variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids of the coursing of the pure, rich blood to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flushes of loveliness that all admire, but few can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature*—not of *powder* or *soap* If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paint and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, an a brilliancy to the eyes that is fascinating.

his is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies, are so much admired Ladies in the north who take but little exercise or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexions, they should use Dr Townsend's sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station, crowd our office daily

Notice to the Ladies. Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females, &c. &c.*, and have copied our bills and circulars which relates to the complaints of women. word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution

Scrofula Cured. This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

Dr Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine.—They were afflicted very severely with bad Sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.

Yours, respectfully,

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster st.

Opinions of Physicians Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the city of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.

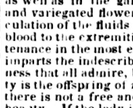
H. F. FULLING, M. D.
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
P. E. ELMENDORF, M D

Albany, April 1, 1847.

Caution. Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla Extracts, Elixirs, Bitters, Extracts of Yellow Dock, &c. They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, and some of them have stole and copied our advertisements They are only worthless imitations, and should be avoided.

Principal Office 126 Fulton Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., 8 State street, Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second street, Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co., 151 Chartres street, N O; 205 South Pearl street, Albany; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies, and the Canadas.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
WM. SHAW, Druggist, Wilmington, N.C.
Also by J. & W JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.
June 23, 1848—[41-1y



New Livery Stables.—FIRE PROOF.—

Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third streets, directly opposite the Courthouse, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof.* They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

WOODEN & WILLOW WARE.

8 dozen Brooms, 2 doz Brushes, Cedar Tubs by the nests and single setts measures, Iron bound do, Axe handles, Scrub brushes, Shoe do., Jute Matts, Alicant do., Step Ladders, Willow Wagons, Bung Starts, Nests Flour Pails. For sale low by HOWARD & PEDEN.

FEATHERS.

For sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

MARBLE YARD,

AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of New Hanover and the surrounding counties that he has established the above business, in all its variety, in the building known as the *Carriage Repository*, next door to Mrs. Cowan's, on Market street, where he will be constantly receiving from one of the most extensive manufactories in New York, as well as from an establishment in Baltimore, a constant supply of articles in his line—consisting in part of

MONUMENTS;

Plain and Box Tombs; Head and Foot Stones; Fire Places; Mantel Pieces; Bureau and Centre Table Tops; Pastry Slabs; Imposing Stones; Form Tables; Paint Stone and Mullars; Window and Door Sills and Lintels.

In short every article required, either of Italian, Egyptian, or American Marbles, he is prepared to furnish, at prices that cannot fail to please—and in a style of workmanship that cannot be surpassed at the North or elsewhere. He will attend to the delivery and putting up of all jobs that require his attention—thereby saving the purchaser the trouble of employing inexperienced men to put up a job after it has been bought at the North; and he has no hesitation in saying that there will be a nett saving of 20 to 25 per cent. in buying of him. together with the assurance of having the work sound—not running the risk of breaking by shipping from a distance. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock and judge for themselves. Orders by mail or otherwise, from the country, will be attended to, and charges the same as if ordered in person, and instructions implicitly obeyed S. R. FORD

Agents for Duplin County, at Kenansville, I. B. & J. J. Kelly.

For Wayne county, at Goldsboro', Gregory & Griswold.

For Sampson County, at Clinton, J. & W. Johnson, with whom all orders can be left.

May 12, 1848—[35-6m

A Question

FOR THE PUBLIC TO DECIDE.

CAN it be expected that Merchants and Druggists, who lend themselves to palm off upon the public their base imitations and counterfeit medicines, in preference to the genuine, merely because they can make more per cent on them, would deal honestly in selling other articles? We think not. Persons that deal out counterfeit medicines, and thus encourage counterfeiters, even at the expense of the health and life of their customers and neighbors, are they honest or honorable men? No. And they should be avoided.

REMEMBER, Wm. Shaw is agent, and has for sale, the following *PATENT MEDICINES*, all of which he warrants genuine:—

Dr Swayne's ompound Syrup of Wild Cherry;	
Wistar's Balsam	Do
Bailey's Syrup	Do
Townsend's Sarsaparilla;	Sands' Sarsaparilla;
Sands' Iodide do	Bailey's do
Bull's do;	Wood's Sarsaparilla and

Wild Cherry Bitters; Rowand's Tonic Mixture; Bailey's Tonic Mixture; Peery's Dead Shot Vermifuge; McMunn's Elixir Opium; Bailey's American Vermifuge; Dr Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup; Gray's Ointment; Allen's Vegetable Comp; Cheesman's Arabian Balsam; Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters; Thompson's Eye Water; Carpenter's Comp. fluid Ext.; Thompson's Syrup Tar and Wood Naptha; Langley's Great Western Indian Panacea; Swaim's Panacea; Indian's do; Henry's calc'd Magnesia; Indian Cholagogue; Upham's Pile Electuary; Balsam Liverwort; Pease's Hoarhound and; Scarpa's Accoustic Oil; Wright's